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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1869. NO. 24.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"Perfectly Satisfactory in Every Respect."

Such is the verdict of those who have examined critically, the Elliptic Sewing Machine, lately created, not liable to get out of order, comparatively noiseless, strong yet not too heavy, adapted to a range of work such as no other machine can accomplish more easily or swiftly, the Elliptic is *par excellence* the most important machine in the market, among those whose opportunities and experience enables them to pass knowingly upon the merits of the different principles involved in the various machines. A visit to the salesroom of the Elliptic—No. 18 Fifth avenue, second story, will prove profitable to purchasers. R. Q. Whitten, agent.

Ballen & Adams,
Dealers in clarified and wine vinegars, No. 169 second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To the Sick and Afflicted.
Disease promptly and effectually cured, no matter whether acute or chronic, by Dr. Jamieson, recently from Egypt, India, &c. Ladies treated without pain or exposure. Advice to the poor gratis. No charge for medicine. Office and residence, 197 Third street, near Grant street. At all hours. *Send for circulars.*

Special to Owners and Engineers of Tow and Coal Boats.
We call especial attention to our Excelsior Ewart Chain, which has been in use for a year or more, and is now in use on a number of the finest boats, and with perfect success. We refer with much pleasure, and by express permission, to the following owners and engineers: W. H. Brown; Mr. Dunn, engineer towboat Coal City; Mr. Bell, engineer towboat Niagara; Mr. Williams, engineer towboat Vigrass; Mr. McCain, engineer towboat J. F. Bravo. Englisb & Hebron, No. 3 Duquesne way, Pittsburgh.

Removal.
Notice—Dr. Jamieson's office and residence, 197 Third avenue, near Grant street.

Samaritan's Gift.
The Samaritan's gift and root and herb index for sale by Dr. Jos. Fenner, office Market street, corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Sure Remedy
For chills and fever. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails. TFH

For Asthma,
Cigars De Joy. 56 Smithfield street. TTSS

Removal, Removal.
R. M. Snodgrass's new Drug and Family Medicine store is now corner of Federal and Robinson streets, Allegheny, below old stand. See the sign—Allegheny Drug Depot.

FOR THE FACE.—Saunders's Face Powder. Imported and sold by Simon Johnston, Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. TTSS

Great Bargains.
Go to No. 82 Market street where you can buy piece goods, ready made clothing, gents' furnishing goods, trunks and boys' clothing, at lower prices than elsewhere. First-class clothing made to order in the latest styles and cut. Don't forget the number, 82 Market street. R. Dupper neimer.

W. D. Boffey.
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR COLDS, Agues and Influenza—Brownie's Chlorodyne. 50 Smithfield st. TTSS

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.
You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarran & McKennan's drug house, 55 Market street, Pittsburgh, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

The Daily Commercial.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A writer in the Cleveland *Herald* claims the National Capital for that city, because "when Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Greenland and the remainder of the North American continent become a part of the Great Confederacy, Cleveland will be about midway between the four corners of population and empire."

The actual condition of the city of Paris is as follows: Of 2,000,000 inhabitants, the capital counts only 25,000 really wealthy persons, 100,000 who scarcely enjoy an easy competence; then, a floating population of 100,000 foreigners and provincials, making in all 300,000 who spend freely. But, by the side of this wealth and comfort, is a formidable army of laborers, mechanics and clerks, the majority of whom would lack the necessaries of life, if work were to fail them only a single month.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, writes to the Governors of the States that the national capital is St. Louis, that he "cannot find such persons for delegates to the coming convention as he would be willing to appoint, who would consent to attend," and so declines to appoint any at all.

Gen. Lee has three hundred and forty-eight students at his college. He is about to establish three new departments—agriculture, commerce and applied chemistry—and a more complete development of the engineering schools now in operation; also, the opening of a farm and workshops.

The Cracow convent case is about to come up in Vienna. The General of the Order in Rome has declared on oath that he knew nothing of the condition of the imprisoned nun, notwithstanding the assertion of the superior of the convent to the contrary.

A curious suit is about to be tried before a Memphis Justice of the Peace. A white man has a negro girl bound out to him, and the negro in the heel as he was passing. The negro jumped, and two of the pup's teeth were thereby abstracted. The negro sues the white man for allowing a vicious dog to be at large. The white files a cross-cut saw bill, and sues the negro for having a heel tough enough to draw a dog's tooth out.

A wife woman in Louisiana has been initiated as priestess of the Voodoo order. The ceremony consisted of an incantation in which the novitiate danced, clad in a single white garment, within a charmed circle of beef bones and skeletons of snakes and spiders, with camphor and kerosene oil sprinkled about.

Next to New York, Boston has received a larger share of foreign immigration since the number of 1865 than any other place in the United States. The number credited to Boston in the exhibit—21,391—has probably never been exceeded in any previous year.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Illinois, in session at Springfield, Thursday morning resolved to build a $500,000 State Masonic Temple in Chicago, provided the various lodges in the State give their consent. The vote for the "statesman's Year Book," for 1869, amounted to 230,000, or in round numbers, but 4,000 more than that of the State of New York at present.

A young Philadelphian, who has been in Paris dining with Rosa Bonheur, thus greetge her on her departure: "Farewell to you, after placing her index finger along the full length of her nose, which I never before saw a woman do; and she parts her hair on one side like a man, letting it fall on her forehead. It is intensely gray, except where it is snow-white. Indeed, the lady looks older than her mother. She talks energetically, clearly, and rather dictatorially, but is extremely pleasant. Harry showed her his pistol, and she said: 'Oh yes, I know, I carry one just like it, and pulled it out of her pocket to show it to us. As it was loaded it frightened the family considerably to see her manoeuvre in the air off hand way. After dinner she smoked her cigar like the other gentlemen of the party."

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

SICKLES'S NOTE TO SPAIN.

The Spanish Minister's Version of the Story—Inability to Convict Government Plunderers—Small Arms for the Navy—The Inevitable Boswell.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11, 1869.

The Sickles Note to Spain.

The views which the Spanish Minister gives of matters connected with the note said to have been prepared by Sickles in this: Aside from the official note tendering the good offices of this Government in settling differences between Spain and Cubans, General Sickles informally submitted drafts of a note in substance such as has appeared at length, copied from European journals. He was informed that the reception of such a note in regular form by the Spanish government would inevitably lead to open hostilities, as Spain would be obliged in self-respect to consider it as a declaration of war. He was advised on account of the important character of the paper to first submit it to his government. This he decided to do, and transmitted it to Secretary Fish. Upon its arrival here, instructions were immediately forwarded to Sickles not to present any document of the kind to Spain.

Discharged Under a Defective Indictment.

Sebarman, convicted of stealing $12,000 in National bank notes from the vaults of the Treasury, was to-day discharged under a motion for arrest of judgment on account of a flaw in the indictment. This is the fourth similar case in the District, in which the Government has failed to punish guilty parties for the same reason. In fact no case of stealing has been punished. The first case fought over thirty thousand dollars; the second two hundred thousand dollars; the third thirty thousand dollars, and the last the present case. The duty of preparing these indictments belongs to District Attorney Carrington.

Small Arms for the Navy.

The Naval Board convened to try small arms for use on shipboard met to-day, and the trial of the Remington breech loading rifle. Tas Colt Company, of Hartford, have asked for a reconvening of the Board for the purpose of submitting a new gun. In this request, Gen. Butler, who represents parties interested in the invention, is also reported to have joined, and the Board will continue its tests.

The Butt of Washington.

Boswell, who serenaded and serenade and welcome home at his own expense, and has greatly amused the citizens by other performances, under a lack pledge, is now engaged in keeping peace between the factions here. This morning the papers print his peroration and a portion of Lincoln's inaugural of 1861 in parallel columns, showing them to be word for word the same.

A Colored Man's Funeral.

Yesterday the funeral ceremonies of Chas. Syphax took place, and Arlington, all united by a large concourse of both white and colored people from Georgetown, Washington and Alexandria. Mr. Syphax was aged seventy-eight years. He was born a slave on the Custis estate in this family, and he and his children were freed by will of the late George Washington Park Custis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11, 1869.

THE VERGER CASE.

The Verger case was to-day decided on Friday as to the question of jurisdiction. The Brown case, from Texas, is to abide the decision in the Verger case, which will be rendered upon the announcement of the death of Ex-President Pierce.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims met this morning to hear cases on the October list of the December term of 1868. Chief Justice Casey and Associate Justices Loomis, Peck and Milligan were present, but no business was transacted, the Court having adjourned until to-morrow out of respect to the memory of ex-President Pierce.

MARKS OF RESPECT FOR EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

All government buildings were closed to-day and draped in mourning, and all flags on public and private buildings were at half-mast, as a token of respect to the memory of Mr. Pierce.

THE PRESIDENT

Will attend the Frederick county, Maryland, agricultural fair next Thursday.

CUBAN CELEBRATION.

Cooper Institute was crowded to-night by the friends of Cuba, to celebrate the first anniversary of Cuban independence. Senator Lemus, Cuban Minister to Washington, presided. Congratulatory telegrams were received from prominent Cubans in different parts of the country. Speeches were made by members of the family and others. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 11, 1869.

THROUGH TRAINS ON ERIE.

Through trains are now running regularly on the Erie Railroad.

MARSHAL BARLOW AFTER THE HORNET.

It is said Marshal Barlow has sent two of his deputies to Washington to ascertain the facts in the Hornet, ascertain from personal observation her real character, and demand her further detention.

SUICIDE.

Wm. L. Mitchell, a well known liquor merchant, hung himself Saturday night in his bar room.

SLIPPED AWAY.

It is reported another exception slipped quietly away last night, to the aid of the Cubans.

RAILROAD WAR ENDED.

The Erie and Susquehanna Railroad fight has come to an amicable end, the former road leasing the Susquehanna property for a period of ninety-nine years, on terms acceptable to the stockholders.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Three persons, named Hall, Smith, of Cincinnati; Jacob Lampert and Jacob Ult, of New York, have been arrested for the recent robbery of the jewelry store of Jos. Fleischer, of Cincinnati, of a large quantity of human hair. The property was recovered.

GENERAL BUTLER.

Gen. Butler, while in this city Saturday, warmly defended both President Grant and Secretary Boutwell from all charges of complicity with the late gold panic. He thinks Congress cannot pass any direct law that would prevent gambling in gold. The only way to effect this would be to make greenbacks the standard of value, and then the price of gold and greenbacks would be done if the Government would accept its own paper in partial payment of Custom House dues.

EPISCOPAL CMISSIONS.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church today, the receipts for the year were $127,710. The report of the Foreign Committee was read, showing the missions to be in a prosperous condition, is also reported to have joined, and the Board will continue its tests.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Good Strike at Parker's Landing.

The Monthly Report of Production of Petroleum—Latest Strikes.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, PA., October 11, 1869.

The Risk well, on the Bailey farm, commenced pumping to-day at the rate of fifty barrels per day.

PRODUCTION ON SEPTEMBER.

TITUSVILLE, October 11.—The following from the *Herald* shows the production during September: The average per day of the production previously reported in 1869, and the average per day since January 1st to October 1st last year, and the average per day for the same time. Total shipment of crude, for September, 97 barrels of forty-five gallons each, 601,148; add 17,831 barrels of forty-three gallons each; total shipment of barrels of forty-three gallons each, 619,831; stock on hand September 1st, 178,000; stock on hand October 1st, 202,169; deduct decrease October 1st, 24,169; total production during September, 579,671, average per day, thirty days, 19,655; production previously reported, 5,952,861; total production since January 1st, 6,532,532; average per day for 273 days, 11,932; total production same time last year, 2,777,871; average per day same time last year, 278 days, 10,026; average per day during September last year, 11,486. The number of wells in process of drilling on October 1st, were 33, or sixteen more than the number on September 1st, but twenty-nine less than the number on October 1st of last year.

THE LATEST STRIKE.

On Friday, Mr. W. P. Johnston struck a new well on the Curtin Oil Company's tract, Lower Cherry Run. The production is about sixty barrels daily.

Another new well was struck at Scrubgrass a day or two ago. The product is reported to be about 100 barrels per day.

Last week a new 50 barrel well was struck on the Triumph Oil Company's tract, Tidioute. It is owned by Messrs. Clark, Bier & Co.

On West Hickory creek on Saturday last, Messrs. Coe and Schmutz struck a new fifty barrel well. It is located on the Bell farm. The well owned by Captain Goodrich on the same creek, struck on the 29th ult., is now yielding 40 barrels.

REVELATIONS OF ENGLISH LIFE.

The People of the Black Country.

A writer in an English magazine gives the following unpleasant picture of the life and manners among the coal-pit workers. In that part of England called "the Black Country:"

"Though less educated and cultivated than some other districts, the working classes, the Black Country operatives are not quite the savages which many good people honestly believe them to be. The Black Country life of a generation ago was a savage one, but the country life of to-day has little of the savage element in it. The district and its inhabitants have, in a greater or less degree, kept pace with the march of civilization. Railways run through the country in all directions; and though they may not themselves receive telegrams, the natives are no longer under the impression that one can make a journey in a day to the moon. The cheap press has shed its light upon the district. The men subscribe to the penny daily and weekly newspapers, and the women to the London *Journal* and *Family Herald*, while there are reading-rooms and libraries established in which the workmen can see the magazines and higher priced papers, or borrow standard books.

"On this point, however, it must be confessed that the *Illustrated Police News* is the only publication which has yet penetrated into any of a great number of the natives. They seem to have a natural knack for the dramatic and horrible. They point with a kind of pride to the scene of a murder, and actually boast that took place in the neighborhood—a murder for which a man was tried and acquitted, which was the talk of the country round, and which was the nearest country town, and the perpetrator of which now ranks in the eyes of his fellows as a covered criminals. They like to dwell upon the stories of crime and misery associated with the Assay disused pits scattered so plentifully. They tell of the body of a cashier found at the bottom of one of them, and declare that he was supposed to have absconded with the money, but that it was found, which, as the event showed, he had been foully murdered. They point to one particularly gloomy pit, down which a girl, a beauty in her way, fell and was killed. The Black Country villages, as well as rural ones, have their tales of witches and ghosts, and pointed reading, under the very eyes of her father and lover, and who, from the shock, became a maniac.

"Indeed, miserable suicidal lovers' tales form the staple of their romance. Though in the most remarkable incident in this connection above, as do many of the more dramatic stories of working-class life, one of a tragic kind. A number of desperate miners on a strike refused to work with a man who, they said, basely conceived and cruelly oppressed them, by throwing him down a certain disused pit shaft, a very lonely part of the country. They knew the road by which he drove home from his office, and in the darkness of the following night they lay in wait for him in black shadow of the low side of the pit, and, with the same murderous purpose, they had determined should be his grave. Presently the sound of the gig-lamp was seen coming in the darkness, and they silently prepared for action. Then instead the conveyance came abreast of them, they rushed out, stopped the horse, put out the light, and dragged him from the vehicle and up the bank. From their muttered remarks they gathered the fate intended for him, and struggled desperately, but in vain, to free himself or cry out. Some of the men held him down, and the others shook off his grasp, and when they at last held him powerless, the latter, with a long, sleeping, bell-shaped pitmouth, in his hand, coiled the rope round the arms and legs of a broken pulley-post just as he was going over the edge of the shaft. Before his would-be murderers could let him down, however, he broke with which to push him from this his last frail hold on life, and with a wild shriek of agony and in his mortal agony he screamed out:

"'Will has lost old doctor dumb, lads?'

"Then they knew they had mistaking their man, that they had been within a hair's breadth of murdering the wrong man, and a man who never spared himself in serving them in his professional capacity, and who had always exerted himself to promote their welfare every way in his power. Some with the strength of their warped natures, they really loved, and for whom any of them would have cheerfully laid down his life, and he did risk their lives in relieving him from his perilous position, and bringing him to consciousness once. After that night not one of those concerned in the outrage was known to say that part of the country, though it was probably more from fear of their fellow-workmen than of the law that they held their tongues, that they fled.

"Ingrafting and wife-beating are unhappily not extinct in the Black Country, but they are certainly not the sole amusements of the district. They are exceptional occurrences—more exceptional, probably, than they are in London and other large towns. The great majority of the neighborhood are quiet, of a civilized order. Every Saturday, in the season, the cricket club, and many of them large brass bands, some of which have taken a not inglorious part in contests for prizes offered for contest; and if in celebrating a triumph, the victorious bands have sometimes got drunk, it is but too well—why, that is a weakness not altogether peculiar to the Black Country. Dog fights, too, are a very popular pleasure among the operatives of these parts. They flock in thousands to the pit, which is the scene of battle at the Bellevue Gardens, Manchester, though the sixty-legs do not, as in other districts, find the greatest favor among them. Many of the Black Country men are also famous bird fanciers, and the bulk of them are fairly steady and provident. The Comptroller of the Postoffice Savings Bank has lately had to remark that numbers of them are depositors in his department, and the writer has found them in penny savings banks, bearing the announcement that it is 'Open every reckoning Monday.' Fortnightly are the fairs in the district, the pay week being styled 'reckoning,' the intervening one 'fair week.'

"One of the most animated scenes of Black Country life is the reckoning Saturday markets in the village streets. The fairs are also held at stalls in the streets of the little towns, which are also gaily decorated with flags and two around. The streets are crowded, not merely by the customers sent on market purposes, but also by friends and courting people, who may have little other opportunity for meeting. Altogether, the market presents a very fair-like appearance, an appearance greatly heightened by the presence of a cheap Jack's establishment. The large stock of jokes of this gentleman are always well received by the crowd, and he finds a ready market for them. He elicits a roar of laughter when, on offering a looking-glass for sale, he says: 'Why, I know that times are hard and money scarce; but that is the very reason why every man should invest in an article of this kind, for then he can go home and look at himself comfortably starving to death. He is equally successful when, on putting up a horse-whip, he says: 'Now, every unmarried fellow would go and spoil the best poker in dressing his hair. Of his wife, when he can buy an article like this for a sixpence.' Or Jack, finding that a fellow in his way, is a believer in the popular notion that wide-brimming is the rule and not the exception in these parts.

"In addition to being sober and steady, many of the work-people are religious. Many of the numerous churches in the districts are generally pretty well attended, and the singing is declined to be 'high' the choristers are men from the neighboring mines and forges—mostly members of the same bands, which have a high edge of and taste for music. The majority of the religious bodies are Wesleyans and Methodists. On the morning of love-feasts, and other special occasions, the members of this sect form the most civil lines, and march two and walk from village to village, singing hymns and during the months they also hold field-preachings, which draw large and enthusiastic crowds of listeners. The Primitive Methodists is one of faith, and of the simplest and sincerest kind. They have probably never heard of the Rev. Dr. Cumming, Colenso on the Pentateuch, or Newman's Apologia, and form not of doctrinal learning. I once heard a miner of a skeptical turn of mind thus address a Methodist fellow-workman:

"'Now, I'lput it to thee, Bill, dost thou really believe that the world was made in six days?'

"'I do,' my lad, I do,' replied Bill, with a confident smile, 'and if my Bible find me that it took a hundred thousand years to make it, in his mortal agony he screamed out.

"'Well, I has lost old doctor dumb, lads?'

"Then they knew they had mistaking their man, that they had been within a hair's breadth of murdering the wrong man, and a man who never spared himself in serving them in his professional capacity, and who had always exerted himself to promote their welfare every way in his power. Some with the strength of their warped natures, they really loved, and for whom any of them would have cheerfully laid down his life, and he did risk their lives in relieving him from his perilous position, and bringing him to consciousness once. After that night not one of those concerned in the outrage was known to say that part of the country, though it was probably more from fear of their fellow-workmen than of the law that they held their tongues, that they fled.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Miners' Strike in France—Meeting of Cotton Manufacturers at Manchester—Escape of Gen. Pierrade, the Spanish Revolutionist—Further of the Republican Outbreak.

The Miners' Strike in France.

PARIS, October 11.—Dispatches from Aubin in the Department of Aveyron, have been received up to a late hour last evening. No new outbreaks had occurred among the miners, but the strike still continues. Yesterday a large public meeting in the arrondissement of Bellville was dispersed by force. Resistance was offered and several of the rioters were wounded.

Meeting of Cotton Manufacturers.

LONDON, October 11.—There was a large meeting of the cotton manufacturers of the city of Manchester on Saturday, to consider the question of the American cotton supply, and other matters incidental to the trade. They denounce the commercial treaty recently concluded, and urged the substitution of the customs tariff.

Escape of Gen Pierrado.

MADRID, October 11,—Gen. Pierrado, the revolutionist, who was recently arrested at Farragons and imprisoned, has escaped.

MADRID, October 11, Evening.—Calverillo and Carvajal, two insurgent leaders, were captured and taken to the town of Ibi, where they were shot. Aragon is now reported quiet. Order has been restored in Valencia. Many of the insurgents were killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

Amnesty Meetings.

DUBLIN, October 11.—Amnesty meetings have been held at Kantook and Bandon.

Newmarket Races.

LONDON, October 11.—The Newmarket second October meeting commenced to-day. The plate of one hundred sovereigns, for two year olds, was won by Tate, and the Maiden plate for two year olds by Brother to Safford.

Cholera Abated in Cleveland.

CARLSRUHE, October 11.—Information has been received here that a treaty has been concluded between Wurtemberg and the North German Confederation, which allows the subjects of either country to serve in the army of the other.

The Republican Outbreak in Spain.

MADRID, October 11.—Official reports state that 1,800 insurgents of Reus surrendered to General Baldrick

Deputies Nonguerie and Palacios have given up their position to the Government. Fighting continues at Saragossa and the authorities demand reinforcements.

Disturbances broke out in Valencia on Friday, but the insurgents Catalonia the insurrection has lost its importance.

Parties just arrived here report that the Republic has been proclaimed at La Carolina and Guadalupe.

It is feared the insurgents will make a movement in Madrid, and great precautions are taken to resist them.

PARIS, October 11.—Evening.—Advices from Republican sources represent that the insurrection is gaining ground. It is asserted that the Government already fears a general attack on Madrid.

Movements of Napoleon.

PARIS, October 11.—The Emperor will go to Compiegne to-morrow, and will not return until the 28th inst.

Address of the Dublin Amnesty Meeting.

DUBLIN, October 11.—At the late amnesty meeting in this city, an address was adopted declaring that a refusal to release the Fenian prisoners will be regarded as an indication that the British Government is determined to rule by terror, not conciliation.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, October 11.—The steamship City of Boston has arrived at Queenstown.

LONDON, October 11.—The steamer City of Paris, from New York, has arrived at Queenstown.

London Money Market.

LONDON, October 11, Evening.—Consols closed for money and account, 93⅞@93¾; United States bonds—'62s, new, 89⅜@89⅝; '65s, 87⅜@87⅝; five-twenties, 87⅜@87⅝; Illinois Central, 90@92; Erie, 20@22; Atlantic and Great Western 25@27; Atlantic and Great Western 26@28.

Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, October 11.—Bonds firm at 87¾@87⅞.

FRANKFORT, October 11.—Bonds closed firm at 87¾.

Liverpool Marke s.

LIVERPOOL, October 11.—Cotton quiet and irregular; sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands at 12d; middling Orleans at 12¼d.

Wheat—California white wheat 10s 4d; winter red western 9s 10d@10s 2d.

Beef and other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, October 11.—Spirits Petroleum 1s 2d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, October 11.—Linseed oil 29 12s.

Linseed oil then 29 9s.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, October 11.—Bourse opened firm; rentes 71 francs 50 centimes.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, October 11.—Cotton firm at 147½ francs for ordinary.

HAVRE, Evening, October 11.—Cotton closed firm, to arrive, at 150 francs.

OHIO POLITICS.

Closing Democratic Rally at Mansfield—Republican Meeting at Alliance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 11, 1869.

The Democrats held their closing rally here to-night in front of Farrel's saloon, in the Second ward. Andy Stephenson, candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, made the leading speech, which was principally an exhortation to Democrats and workingmen to do their duty to-morrow. He was followed by A. L. Robbins, of Canton, in Stark county, and Dr. Pugh, formerly of Cincinnati, who claims to belong to no party, but is a working man in practice and principle. His speech was neither eloquent nor convincing. He made his leading point in the Republican ticket has fail, the now supports Pendleton. The reason is that when the workingmen of the second District ran Sam Carey for Congress, Mr. Pendleton and Allen Hinson, five hundred dollars for campaign purposes, and told him to call for more when he got out of funds. Democratic speaker, occasionally forgetting himself and talking Republican doctrine.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., Oct. 11, 1869.

The Republicans of Alliance held their last meeting of the campaign in Crow's Opera House, this evening, and were addressed by Rev. W. R. Hughy, of Minerva, this county. There was nothing particularly worthy of condemnation in the reverend gentleman's remarks, and the meeting derived its chief interest from the spirit shown by the Republicans of the place, in contrast to the result of a year ago at election. This is the stronghold of the Republican party in Stark county, and men well acquainted with party machinery say that the Republican majority will probably as large a majority for that ticket as last year. There is a good deal of political excitement as election day approaches, but no disorder is anticipated.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Fatal Accident to a Boatman—Hon Hugh McCulloch.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, October 11, 1869.

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Last night Hon. Hugh McCulloch reached here from an extensive tour west of the Mississippi in company with eastern capitalists. He leaves for Washington to-night.

CONCORD.

Funeral Obsequies of Ex-President Pierce.

CONCORD, N. H., October 11.—The remains of ex-President Pierce were removed at eleven this forenoon to the State House, where a large number of people took a last view of the deceased, including the children of the public schools. All places of business were closed from twelve to two. The remains were placed in the Episcopal Church were performed by Rev. Dr. Eames and Dr. Nott, of Albany. Many distinguished persons arrived and joining in the responses. The funeral procession left the church at two o'clock, and deposited the remains in their last resting place.

It is reported that negotiations are in progress between the friends of the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary and the owners of the great Hengstenberg Library of 12,000 rare works on Biblical and theological subjects, Old Testament archeology, geography, history, Christology, Exegesis, etc., in Berlin, Prussia, for the purchase of this valuable collection of books. This library was collected by one of the greatest of German scholars and theologians, Dr. E. W. Hengstenberg, now dead. It is probably the most complete library of the kind in the world, and its transmittal to the theological educational institution in Chicago would be a rich acquisition. The owners have given the refusal of it to the institution in question for $60,000 in currency, and the next thing is to raise the funds.

Mothers Cannot be Too Observing
Of the first symptoms of worms. B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge should be in every house. TTSS

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Roman Catholics have purchased the Turner Opera House property at Dayton, and will erect upon it a magnificent cathedral, in which event it will have the resident Bishop.

The rain has not caused another freshet in the Schuylkill as was feared. During Sunday one hundred and fifty canal boats were towed around to the Delaware for fear that there might be carried off by the flood against the Market street bridge.

There is on exhibition at the Industrial Exhibition at Buffalo the largest and longest wrought iron beam ever rolled at a single heat in this country. It is seventy feet long, twelve feet high and weighs *three hundred tons.* On Wednesday the Horticultural Flower and Vegetable Department will be opened, when the celebrated tobacco cutting machine which was at the Paris Exposition, will be operated in the exhibition. Twenty-one steam engines are already in operation.

Fifteen men and twenty horses were drowned in St. Maurice river, Canada, opposite Point Bore, Sunday morning, by the upsetting of a scow.

Over one million gallons of whisky have been seized at San Francisco, the officers there claiming that it is not the pure Bourbon produced on the Pacific coast, but a spurious, bad, and the whisky liable to forfeiture. If this opinion is sustained several gentlemen who called upon the Commissioner on Saturday claim that no whisky in any warehouse in the country is exempt from seizure, and that therefore not a little excitement may be produced among the revenue officers and whisky men in the principal markets, like Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati and Boston.

A letter has been received in Washington, stating that on the 7th of September, the island of St. Thomas was visited by an earthquake, which occurred at 2:50 P. M., and shook the city of St. Thomas to its foundations. The shocks were so severe as to materially injure many of the buildings, shattering the walls of the Spanish and Union hotels and other large structures, which caused a general panic among the inhabitants and the entire suspension of business. The day had been exceedingly hot, without the slightest breeze, the thermometer indicating ninety-two, and the barometer thirty, indicating fair weather. In the interval between 2 and 3 o'clock, as stated, distinct shocks occurred, producing wide-spread terror and dismay. The writer concludes by saying: "I have experienced many severe shocks, but nothing to compare with those of yesterday. There has been nothing like it since the great earthquake of 1867."

A Philadelphia dispatch says: It is now probable the eighth district will be carried by the Democrats will be run. Hand bills appeared to-day urging Democrats in strong language to vote for the original ticket, and stating that private individuals have furnished the polls to-morrow. In some places these posters were torn down, causing fights. In Moyamensing, Lewis Baker, who was one of the first precinct of the First ward has been covered with mud and water. He will to-morrow the voters will have to go to the polls in boats. The house in which the election will be held is in the first story, and in the rear the first floor, and votes will be taken in at the front and rear doors.

Josiah L. Keck horsewhipped Thomas L. Yeatman in Cincinnati yesterday, for personal language used at a public meeting.

At seven o'clock last evening over two hundred persons were in waiting to open the Democratic Convention were registered at the hotels of that city, and every hour is bringing more.

Admiral Farragut continued to improve yesterday, and is now entirely out of danger.

There was a fair audience in Music Hall, Boston, last evening, to hear the discussion of the Free Land question between Prof. Parry and Horace Greeley.

The steam boiler in the box factory of Albert Gould & Co., in Lynn, Mass., exploded yesterday morning, seriously and it is feared fatally injuring Robert C. Reeves, of the firm of Stacker & Reeves.

A man named Fox, while intoxicated, made an assault on the conductor of a train from Memphis to Kirk in Memphis Saturday, and the latter was forced to kill him in self-defense. Fox surrendered himself to the authorities, and was acquitted.

The Democrats of Savannah, Ga., yesterday elected their city ticket by about 3,000 majority. The negroes generally voted with the Democrats.

The case of the Cuba was opened yesterday morning at Wilmington, N. C., by Mr. G. P. Lowry, of New York, who appeared with Col. George Davis and Judge A. Mann, for the Republic of Cuba, by reading the commission of Commodore Higgins as an officer of the Cuban Navy. Mr. Lowry then argued the case in the exercise of jurisdiction by a civil court over the vessel and crew of a vessel in service of a recognized nation. He declared it untrue that she has offended against the neutrality laws of the United States. He also argued that the Government time to produce witnesses. United States Commissioner Rutherford continued the case until Saturday next. A revenue cutter has arrived at Wilmington.

A Havana dispatch says: An engagement occurred last week between a small detachment of the troops and Cubans near Puerto Principe. The insurgents lost twenty-three killed. Reports say that a detachment of the intended evacuation of Puerto del Padre, but they prove untrue.

THE ACOUSTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Newly Invented System of Telegraphic Communication.

We have referred in the COMMERCIAL at different times to the new and rapid system of telegraphic communication which promises to increase in a tenfold ratio the facilities now afforded by the Morse plan, and which, when perfected, will do away with the necessity of the correspondence of the country. The new invention is called the Acoustic Telegraph, and the inventor is Dr. Launcelot Hose Everitt, of New York, who has also been elected a member of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh two years ago.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.

The invention is a battery that works without electricity through a wire that does not call for the protection of insulators, nor tall, massive poles, and that delivers a message through the wire by the mingling of gas which in diameter, submerged in water, buried in the earth, or suspended in the air. The new battery consists of a solid iron cylinder, one foot long and one inch in diameter, perforated in facial and general, but toward the other end, with becomes conical and tapers like a Dixie bell, the apertures decreasing in the distance of a metallic wire, the medium of communication, the whole being inclosed in a strong, iron frame-work, and weighing not more than one hundred pounds. At the end of the cylinder is a hollow hemisphere of iron, whose interior surface is covered with silver plate, connected with the cylinder by a wire of platinum one inch in diameter. The face of this rim is ground perfectly level, so that when in close contact with the face of the cylinder, no air can intervene, and it is held and kept in this position by a strong spring twelve inches long, arched above, and supported by the frame work. The rim is curved so as to form a signal key, by which the battery is worked and made to emit the sound which, by means of Edison, five hundred dollars for campaign purposes, and told him to call for more when he got out of funds. Democratic speaker, occasionally forgetting himself and talking Republican doctrine.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., Oct. 11, 1869.

The Republicans of Alliance held their last meeting of the campaign in Crow's Opera House, this evening, and were addressed by Rev. W. R. Hughy, of Minerva, this county. There was nothing particularly worthy of condemnation in the reverend gentleman's remarks, and the meeting derived its chief interest from the spirit shown by the Republicans of the place, in contrast to the result of a year ago at election. This is the stronghold of the Republican party in Stark county, and men well acquainted with party machinery say that the Republican majority will probably as large a majority for that ticket as last year. There is a good deal of political excitement as election day approaches, but no disorder is anticipated.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Fatal Accident to a Boatman—Hon Hugh McCulloch.

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1869.

VOTERS to-day should not forget the Soldiers' Monument question, which claims their attention. So far as can be inferred from outward indications, public opinion favors Seminary Hill, Allegheny. That certainly is a very proper place for such a monument, and it is very doubtful whether a more appropriate or eligible location than that could be selected. At any rate, the question will be decided by the vote of to-day.

FATHER HYACINTHE instead of going to Rome is coming to America. He is actually on his way. It is not difficult to predict that he will be a lion here. He is already famous. His hot shot into the Vatican secured for him that much. His eloquence, to say nothing of his position in —or out of—the church, will call thousands to hear him, if not actually to his standard. Precisely why he comes to America just at this peculiar time, is a question which raises some curious suggestions. Is it because he was not safe in Paris? Does he come to prosecute his cause where speech is free, and the standard of intelligence high? Or, does he perceive his opportunity in the growth in numbers and zeal of the Ritualists? For ten days or more these things must remain a mystery.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD must have been gratified by the enthusiastic reception he met with on the Pacific coast. From Sitka to Southern California he was dined, wined and cheered; received bits of glowing oratory wherever he was accessible, and in addition handsome presents illustrative of the metallic wealth of the country. In return he gave prophecies, overflowing with the rich exuberance of his imagination. At Los Angeles the people wanted a few words of comfort about the Southern Pacific road, and Mr. SEWARD told them he had advocated that measure long before the most of his audience had placed their feet upon the golden shores of California. On the last day of September the ex-Secretary and his party sailed for the Mexican port, where they will take conveyances for the city of Mexico. Describing his departure, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

"The final order to 'cast off' was given and soon the powder-puffs and handkerchiefs were in active play. The immense crowd at the end of the wharf had swelled to thousands, and the quarter-deck of the steamer on the opposite side of the wharf was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Hats and handkerchiefs were flying in the air, and soon Mr. Seward, son and daughter, in a new appearance on the quarter-deck. All was quiet for a minute or two, and then Mr. Seward, removing his hat, his gray locks fluttered in the breeze, and he bowed his last farewell to California. Three hearty cheers were now given by the assemblage, and the vessel soon passed out of view."

THE speech of Secretary BOUTWELL, made before the Philadelphia meeting on Saturday night, was very able, eloquent and assuring to the heart of the nation; and it is much to be regretted that it was not made earlier. Referring to the Public Debt and the credit of the nation, he said: "If, by any uncertain vote in "Pennsylvania and Ohio on Tuesday next "the faith of the country or the faith of "Europe is shaken in the disposition of the "people of this country to pay their debts, "the extent of that change will be felt in "the depreciation of your bonds, in the fact "that you are to continue for a longer pe"riod of time to pay six per cent. interest on "your outstanding obligations, instead of "being able in the next six "months to replace them at four "or four and a half. These are the practi"cal considerations to be presented to prac"tical men. If you intend to repudiate this "debt then say so, and avail yourselves of "the power which you have to get rid of "interest and principal together. If you do "not intend to repudiate them, that your "duty as well as your interest is to declare, "undoubtedly and with emphasis, that the "debt is to be paid, and create confidence in "the world that you are ready and willing "to meet all your obligations, and with the "advantage of a reduced rate of interest, "growing out of the increasing confidence "of mankind in you." Let the words of the Secretary be heeded to-day, more especially by those Republicans whose indifference, if persisted in, may help to answer the question of the public faith in a manner that will bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest man in the land.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The subject thus indicated has been much agitated in other parts of the country, while comparatively little has been said about it in this region. In the *Pittsburger Volksblatt* of Saturday we find a brief report of the proceedings of a meeting of German citizens, held with reference to it on the evening of the 7th of October. The object of the meeting was to initiate an agitation which has for its object "the introduction of the German language as a subject of teaching in the free schools of the city." From the intelligence and recognized influence in the German community, of the gentlemen who were prominent in these proceedings, we cannot but infer that the movement is one of some significance and likely to attract a good deal of public attention. The same considerations also give importance to any expression direct or incidental, of the grounds upon which the friends of the movement propose to stand.

It seems to us that those gentlemen might have chosen a more opportune time for the presentation of the subject than the time so near the day of our State election. Their appeal to voters ought either to have been made at an earlier date, or have been foregone altogether. We hold this opinion for the reason that the question is one which appears to us a question which ought to be carefully kept outside of the arena of party politics. Certainly if made an issue of that kind, or agitated in that way, time ought to be allowed, in the first place, for a full, quiet and satisfactory discussion of the subject. A favorable result obtained by a precipitate appeal to the hopes and fears of the eve of a State election, would probably not be the sort of settlement particularly gratifying to the thoughtful friends of popular education, whether English or German be their native tongue. But this is a minor topic and our objection a mere criticism of method. The main question undoubtedly presents a subject of considerable interest to our entire community. We are not disposed to dogmatize about it. As yet we do not feel prepared to occupy a decided position either for, or against the adoption of the German language as one of the branches of study in our city common schools. We think we cannot at present do better than merely state a few of the points which the friends of the movement urge, or may urge in its favor.

The notion of teaching German as a means of keeping up a distinct German nationality in opposition to the American in this country is, of course, not to be entertained for a moment. And it would be difficult to renounce the plan in stronger terms than were adopted by the German meeting already referred to. No assault is intended upon our common school system; on the contrary, its extension and elevation are desired.

Archbishop TRENCH and our countryman, GEORGE P. MARSH, have both somewhere expressed the opinion that the shortest and easiest road to a thorough knowledge of one's own language is the study of some other cultivated language. The reason of such an opinion is obvious. The student is thus enabled to place himself outside of his own language and to look at it from abroad. He thus enjoys an advantage analogous to that of one who by travel is enabled to take a survey of his native land and its institutions from a foreign country. But the student may derive much greater benefits from the opportunities of comparison thus placed at his command than accrue to the traveler. This object of comparison has often been urged as an argument in favor of the study of Latin. Other arguments for the same are the Latin origin of so many of our words and the systematic structure of the language. It is urged that all these reasons apply with much force in favor of the study of German; it, too, is one of the parents of our English speech; it too is systematic in its structure. And in addition may be urged its direct utility in the transaction of business, as being the language of so many of our people. The value of the study in this respect, is recognized almost everywhere in the State, and especially in these cities. It was sometime ago introduced as a branch of instruction in the High School. In East Birmingham, where it is taught in the free school, the German class, we learn, is very numerous, and two-thirds of its members are children of Anglo-American parents. Indeed nothing could be more supererogatory than to try to prove the great practical utility of a knowledge of this language.

Our German fellow citizens feel that their children must receive regular instruction in their mother-tongue. Along with English it is a necessity to them, quite apart from the natural and legitimate desire that so precious a heritage should not perish with themselves. They feel that they must and they actually do secure the needful instruction for their boys and girls. In order to effect this object they fall back upon their ecclesiastical organizations and maintain little schools in connection with their churches, in which German is taught to the exclusion of English, and, in many cases, perhaps, to the great disadvantage of the children in several respects. It is easy to get teachers qualified to impart a knowledge of German; but the instruction in the common elements of education in many of these schools is understood to be very defective. In permitting them to be deemed necessary it seems to us that we are directly promoting what is sometimes called Germanism. We are working into the hands of the friends of a distinct German nationality.

On the other hand, by giving all the pupils in our city schools the opportunity of studying this language, as noble as our own, we should accomplish more than one desirable object. In a very important sense, we should enlarge the intellectual culture afforded by our school-system. We should introduce a study of direct and immediate practical utility to all men of business. We should do away with the small sectarian German schools. We should break down those barriers of ignorance and prejudice which now tend to prevent the coalescence and mutual advantage of the two main elements of our population, the English and the German. At present how imperfectly do we understand each other! To a large extent neither element knows how much it has to learn from the other. Yet nothing can be more certain than that we shall continue to interact each upon the other until entire coalescence shall result in something slightly different from either.

We have presented the subject very imperfectly. But we trust that readers will take it into serious consideration. Let us remind them that in this part of the country, no other nationality can ever present a question similar to the one now started by our German fellow-citizens.

IF GEARY and WILLIAMS are beaten today, it will be by Republicans remaining at home. Nothing else will do it. It is unfortunately true that while the Democratic party is composed largely of voters who as a rule vote promptly, and sometimes often, there is a large body of Republicans who content themselves with voting on great occasions only. If this comes under the eye of a Republican yet undecided about voting to-day, we ask, with what reason can he expect to win great battles if he consents to be beaten in the skirmishes and lesser fights? If he desires to see the Democratic party gain a footing, why not at once assist them by his vote? Probably he would repel such a suggestion, and yet what is the difference in principle whether Republicans contribute to the success of the Democrats by voting for the candidates of that party direct, or by abstaining from voting for their own candidates? In either case their action makes to the same end. We say, therefore, to Republicans, let us have none of this. Abandon the attitude of indifference, and let GEARY and WILLIAMS have the vote cast for GRANT. This is the true line of duty, the only consistent course in any light in which the election to-day can be viewed.

THE prospect of a general disarmament in Europe, about which the great powers are now negotiating, cannot but direct the attention of the people to the burden which half a dozen men, for their own private interests, impose upon them. The annual cost of the armies of Europe at this time, as acknowledged in the financial budgets of the various Governments, is $500,000,000 in gold. The annual interest on the various war debts is $583,000,000 more. But in addition, two millions eight hundred thousand men, the flower of the people of Europe, are kept under arms year after year, idly awaiting the orders of their sovereigns. The loss by this waste of labor is estimated to be at least one million of dollars a day, in addition to the cost of maintaining the armed idlers. It is thus within the truth to state that the actual cost to Europe of war and warlike preparations, in time of peace, is fifteen hundred millions of dollars. Remove this dead weight from the people and there would no longer be a necessity for poverty or an apology for crime.

A MANIFESTO has been issued by the Cuban Junta, showing that the United States has opened her ports freely to the privateers of other countries, and therefore the Hornet should be permitted to depart unmolested. Numerous precedents are cited. In 1836, the Spanish Minister who complained of the sojourn at Boston here to the flag of Texas was told "that in the former wars between Spain and her South American colonies the ships of the provinces had been admitted *from the commencement of the revolutions* into the ports of the United States, whatever the flag might have been, and that it was not the less certain that in the different internal struggles which had happened in those same States, ships of either party had been admitted." The Monroe doctrine of 1819 was that our ports were open to the opposing parties under the same conditions. The Cuban Junta therefore claim that the Hornet, a Cuban ship-of-war not cleared from a United States port, not equipped or armed within her jurisdiction, and driven by the equinoxes into an American harbor, cannot be treated as a pirate.

MR. HORACE GREELEY and Professor A. L. Perry, of Williams College, Mass., were to have commenced a joint discussion last night, at Boston, on the advisability of Free Trade instead of Protection. Accurate reports of both of the speeches to be made and published. Mr. Perry is the author of a treatise on Political Economy, used in many colleges, and has had considerable success as a lecturer in the same field. Mr. Greeley, it is hardly necessary to state, has long for many years a recognized champion of Protection. The debate will probably be one of the most exhaustive ones on the subject ever held in the United States.

IT is said that Mr. Jones and the other owners of the New York *Times* have decided not to engage any successor to Mr. Bigelow, but to run the paper for the time being as it was conducted for the few weeks immediately following Mr. Raymond's death. During his brief connection with this concern Mr. Bigelow made himself very popular with the subordinate editors by his uniform gentlemanly and affable course toward them. All the stories about his having ousted the old editors *en masse* are pronounced without foundation. It is presumed that Mr. Bigelow will now carry out his idea of returning abroad to live for two or three years.

MR. SEWARD, in his speech, bidding farewell to San Francisco, to the California Pioneer Society, said: "I am only a visitor and sojourner here. There is, however, at Auburn a public stage where the charity of my countrymen has long indulged me with entire freedom of speech. When I shall arrive there you may expect to hear from me other acknowledgments, not merely of this demonstration of kindness on your part, but of the many other demonstrations of kindness of which I have been the subject from all parties and all classes of citizens, as well as aliens unnaturalized, and not overlooking Indians not taxed."

THE Presbytery of Carlisle, Pa., which met last week at Waynesboro', Franklin county, after a full and free discussion, adopted the basis of Union sent down by the General Assembly by a vote of 41 to 6. The six negative votes were all given by ministers, the whole of the ruling elders present, twenty-one in number, having voted in the affirmative. A resolution was afterwards moved by one of the minority, and unanimously adopted, declaring that if the re-union was consummated, Presbytery would do its utmost to make a harmonious and successful one.

A SCIENTIFIC biography of Alexander Von Humboldt is in preparation by Professor Carl Bruhns, the director of the observatory in Leipsic. The work will be comprised in two volumes, embellished with portraits of the great naturalist, representing their subject at different periods of his life. Professor Bruhns will receive the assistance of several of the most eminent scholars of Germany, each of whom, assisted by editors and others, will have charge of the preparation of a separate department of the work.

COL. FORNEY goes into fits over the death of ex-President Pierce. Here is a sample:

Sixteen years ago General Pierce pronounced an eulogy on the occasion of the death of Daniel Webster. He used the remarkable expression: *"The great heart of the country would beat heavily at the portals of the tomb."* Now, we do not hesitate to say, so high were the personal qualities of General Pierce, millions of hearts will be saddened at the news of his death, and eyes will be suffused with tears that are unused to such signs of sorrow.

All of which is simple nonsense, and the latest specimen of loose writing.

ALAS for Philadelphia, and its projects for a regular line of steam vessels to Europe. Reconstructed Charleston is getting ahead of it. On last Saturday, the first steamer of the new line from Liverpool to Charleston, sailed from the former port for South Carolina. The return freights promise "re cotton and rice.

THE QUESTION TO-DAY.

Shall Grant's Administration be Indorsed?

The Question as Put by Secretary Boutwell.

[Extract from Secretary Boutwell's speech in Philadelphia.]

There is another consideration which has somewhat of a personal character, and that is, whether the chief magistrate of this Republic, a man called by the exigency of the struggle for national existence from comparative retirement to the command of a million of men, whose conduct he guided with consummate skill to a successful issue, on the restoration of the government shall be indorsed and justified by the people whom he has served so well. [Applause.] By your voice, in common with the general judgment of your countrymen, you called him to the great military position which he has carried by his services, by his devotion, by his patriotism and unexampled conduct in command of your citizen soldiers. It is a matter of some consequence, not to him so much, but to you, to the country, to the world, to posterity, that there shall be no shrinking on your part as to what your voice and your judgment shall be now. This occasion is not personal to the President of the United States, but I may say here, what gentlemen upon this platform would gladly indorse, that in the long years of this nation's life no man has been called to the chief magistracy who brought a larger share of patriotism or unselfish devotion to public duties, or capacity equal to any emergency either in war or peace. [Applause.] This one generally, and the other to some extent personally, are great considerations to you and to the country; but they are not the considerations which have brought me here to-night. It is rather when having passed through a great struggle for national life, when by the voice of the people the declaration of independence has been made a living fact, that all men are created equal [applause], when the flag of the republic waves over every foot of the territory of the nation, whether now the people of this country are to falter in the application of these great principles of justice; and the only important question remains whether you will so identify yourselves on the judgment you now give of the policy of the President and his administration as to render it certain that the obligation, pecuniary chiefly, and others always which you incurred in the struggle for national existence shall be faithfully kept. [Applause.]

GETTYSBURG PRESERVED.

A Valuable Picture.

Among all the bloody battles which were fought during the late war, Gettysburg stands out pre-eminent. There is not a schoolboy in the country who is not familiar with the character of the struggle that renders Gettysburg synonymous with all that is courageous, brave and daring. Were there no important historical associations connected with the great battlefield of the greatest war of modern times, the conflict itself deserves to be remembered as an extraordinary exhibition of valor and endurance. On this account we welcome Col. Bachelder's valuable picture of the field of Gettysburg as it is burned into the memories of those who participated in its dangers and disasters. From the testimony of the leading Generals who directed affairs on the field, and who indorse Colonel Bachelder's work as faithful in every detail, there can be no doubt that the artist has preserved carefully not only the important features, but the exact aspect of the entire battle field at a critical juncture. One who speaks knowingly says of the picture, "It is the most unique of modern works of art, presented as it is to the eye isometrically, and is superior to a personal visit to the spot, because, while giving a commanding view of the entire battle area of twenty-five square miles, every acre and rod is brought into close proximity with the beholder."

In order to explain how any picture is superior to a personal visit, it is necessary to state that the artist did not depend upon mere statements, or his own great labor in portraying the scene, which he visited immediately after the battle. The picture is the result of months of labor spent upon the field. The artist, to insure accuracy, obtained permission from the Government to take wounded officers and soldiers belonging to the Union and rebel armies, from the hospitals, who, being personally acquainted with every portion of the field, pointed out the precise location of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and companies. When the work was under progress, the artist submitted his work to the various corps, division and brigade commanders. Such, in brief, is a history of the manner in which the battle of Gettysburg has been preserved.

The cases are numerous where those who fancied they were familiar with the field upon visiting it found it impossible to recognize the scene of the terrific struggle they were part and parcel of. Bachelder's work, however, preserves the field as it appeared at the close of the contest, and on that account is invaluable. Mr. Cotton, the agent, who carries an empty sleeve, is now in this city, and persons desirous of purchasing the picture will find him prompt, and modest in his dealings.

Pronunciation.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In Dr. Todd's able sermon, delivered before the American Board last week, the word *prophecy* is prominent. Having heard the sermon, we wish to ask what authority the Doctor observed in invariably pronouncing the word *proph-e-sigh*. If Pittsburgh is wrong in calling this noun *proph-e-sy*, and New England right in calling it proph-e-sigh, our teachers should make a note of it. But Pittsburgh has the authority of both Webster and Worcester. We wonder how preachers, and Dr. Todd among the rest, can make the letters P-h-i-l-l-i-s-t-i-n-e-s spell such a sound as PHIL-is-ti-nes.

ORTHOEPY.

A poor couple in London, taking counsel with each other how to retrench their expenses, decided to drown their dog, a great pet, but costing seven pence a week. The wife herself threw the animal from the bridge, but his loss preyed upon her mind till she went crazy and drowned herself also in the Thames a week later.

PETERSON'S OINTMENT,

A SURE CURE FOR

Corns and Bunions,

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sent by mail, postage prepaid, for 60 cents. All orders should be addressed to

A. J. RANKIN, Proprietor,

DRUGGIST.

44 SIXTH, (formerly St. Clair), Pittsburgh, Pa

HEADACHE.

There are few persons but what suffer with Headache, many suffer a great deal or a great part of the time. To relieve headache it is necessary to find out the cause. It may be, and in nine cases out of ten, caused by a derangement of the stomach that induces an improper flow of blood to the head, or that causes the blood to be unhealthy; or it may be that the Liver has become torpid and unable to perform its functions. In either case it is clear that medicines must be taken that will act directly upon the Stomach or Liver. For this purpose there is nothing better than

Dr. Sargent's Liver Pills.

They will rouse up the Liver to a healthy action remove any obstructions or undue accumulations of bile, and will also give vigor and tone to the Stomach. These Pills can be found at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per box.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

GEORGE A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,

6* PITTSBURGH, PA.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN CITY OF

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

OVER 8,000 DOZEN

CHOICE CANNED GOODS

Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas, Winslow's and Yarick Sweet Corn, Strawberries, Blackberries, Wortleberries, Pineapple, Cherries, Plums, Lima and String Beans, Raspberries, &c., &c.

1,000 DOZEN ASSORTED Jellies, Jams and Preserves.

1,000 DOZEN Catsups, Sauces and Pickles,

FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES BY

REYMER & BROS.,

126 AND 128 WOOD STREET.

CAUTION.

We call attention of consumers to the practice of Adulterating Lard Oil by mixing with it Cotton Seed Oil, Rosin Oil, Seal Oil and other inferior Oils.

Our Lard Oil Warranted Pure.

Any person altering our Brand or copying our Trade Mark will be proceeded against according to law.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE,

CINCINNATI.

THE STATE FAIR.

An Unfriendly Criticism on its Management.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Harrisburg on the close of the late State Fair (of eastern Pennsylvania), of which there was very little on exhibition from the west), gives his judgment that the Fair, taken altogether, was a failure compared with the expectations entertained of it. Here is a specimen of the criticism:

This fair was a failure, even with 6,000 entries. First, because the grounds are so far from the city and all reached by such miserable roads; second, because it was poorly managed; what else than bad management would allow a rum-sie ling tavern on the grounds, or lager beer shanties and disgusting side shows to occupy space needed by articles on exhibition? What but bad management would have placed the department for agricultural implements—decidedly the largest—as the farthest point from the entrance, entirely beyond every other department of the fair except the grave-yard by disreputable women and the barn they led off? To aggravate all this there were no premiums offered for rippers and mowers, although there were 52 different machines of this class exhibited. They were placed there at a great expense, and were assigned the worst position imaginable. Let a Pennsylvania Dutchman be obliged to pass near a half a dozen lager beer saloons on his way to the machine department and by the time he reaches the latter he don't care whether he sees reaper, mower or stump-puller. But the Society recognizes the principle of progress, and offer a $10 premium to the best velocipede rider and several hundred dollars to the fastest horse.

The *Tribune* writer then criticises the action of the various examining committees, and designates the members as old women in pantaloons. The correspondent is evidently soured, and possibly a disappointed exhibitor from another State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Double and Single Barrel SHOT GUNS,

In Great Variety, ranging in price from $3 00 up to $200. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

SHOT, SHOT,

At Manufacturer's Prices. A full assortment, embracing all Numbers, from 8 B up to No. 10, in 25 pound and 5 pound Bags. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

No. 136 WOOD STREET.

Caps, Cartridges and Cartridge Shells,

FOR BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS.

Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 gauge, either Pin or Central Fire. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

SMITH & WESSON'S REVOLVERS, COLT'S, REMINGTON'S,

And a Great Variety of other Manufactures of Pistols on hand. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

FIRE IRONS, FIRE IRONS

I have just received a complete assortment of Fire Irons and Stands for the same. Some of them make a beautiful ornament to the Parlor, as well as a useful necessity. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

Mechanics' Tools.

I have on hand a complete assortment of MECHANICS' TOOLS of a superior quality, consisting of nearly all kinds of Minor Tools used by Machinists, Blacksmiths, Gas Fitters and Carpenters. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

CUTLERY, CUTLERY.

Housekeepers and families desirous of replenishing their Knives and Forks, can find a full assortment of Knives and Forks, either singles or in sets, with Ivory, Rubber or Common Handles. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

RAZORS, SCISSORS AND CUTLERY,

Ground and Repaired in the Best Manner, at

JAMES BOWN'S,

136 WOOD STREET.

Stamps, Brands and Seal Presses.

I am now prepared to make to order and at short notice, Steel Stamps, Brands, Stencil Plates, Seal Presses, Canceling Stamps, &c. &c. For specimens, call at

JAMES BOWN'S,

136 WOOD STREET.

NEW PAINT.

To Dealers and Consumers of Paint.

Harris Patent Paint

Fire and Weather Proof,

LETTERS PATENT JULY 3, 1866.

Is an entirely new article, produced under Letters Patent granted to JOS. B. HARRIS, in the United States and Great Britain.

It is no near AN ABSOLUTE NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT as can be produced, and as far superior to all other so-called

FIRE-PROOF PAINT,

As Pure White Lead is to Hyraline. It spreads fifty per cent. more than white coating, 25 per cent. less than the best White Lead, does not blister or peel, and is entirely free from the poisonous character of Lead and other Paints. The material from which this Paint is produced has never been used in commerce before, and is an additional illustration of the wise economy of nature. All that is asked is

A FAIR TRIAL,

And to that end we offer it to the public CHALLENGING COMPETITION AS TO ECONOMY, DURABILITY, PROTECTION FROM FIRE, as well as ease and comfort to the Painter or party using this Paint. 6m Liberal Discount to the Trade.

BUY AND TRY

The Harris Patent Paint.

ADDRESS

HARRIS PATENT PAINT CO.,

Twenty-sixth and Railroad Streets,

1f PITTSBURGH, PA.

Waltham Watches

3-4 Plate, 16 and 20 Sizes. To the Manufacture of these Fine Watches the Company have devoted all the science and skill in the art at their command, and confidently claim that for fineness and beauty, no less than for the greater excellencies of mechanical and scientific correctness of design and execution, these Watches are unsurpassed anywhere. For sale by J. B. McFADDEN & CO., 95 Market street.

Boulevard and Concrete

PAVEMENTS,

FOR

STREETS, DRIVES, FLOORS, DEPOTS, GARDENS, COURTS, CELLARS, WASHSTANDS, GARDEN AND LAWN WALKS.

The undersigned, having a long and successful experience in laying Concrete and Boulevard Pavements, are prepared to do the above work in the very best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

Orders left at No. 313 LIBERTY STREET will receive prompt attention.

COLVIN & MORRIS.

PRINTING, MANILLA, ROOFING, BALING, HARDWARE AND GLASS

PAPERS,

Manufactured and Sold by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 THIRD AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Hoeveler, Kreuzkamp & Co.

(Successors to A. Hoeveler & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLUE, CURLED HAIR, BRISTLES, BONE DUST, NEATSFOOT OIL, &C.

DEALERS IN

Plasterers' Hair, Tampico, Hog Hair,

BONES AND HORNS,

No. 2 Sixth Avenue.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

And Agents for the largest Cranberry Growers in New Jersey. 39 South Water street and 40 South Wharves, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Orders and Consignments Solicited. xtht.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

JUST OPENED,

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths, Biaritz Satin-faced Merinos, French Merinos, Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins, Wool Plaids, Cashmere Plaids, Plaid Poplins, Mantilla Velvets, Astracans, Chinchillas and Beaver Cloths, Fine Plaid and Striped Wool Shawls, Cashmere and Brocha Shawls, Blankets, Flannels Cloths, Cassimeres And Jeans,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

FALL TRADE!

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Fringes, Gimps and Buttons, New Sash and Bow Ribbons, The Latest Novelties in Hats, New Styles of Embroideries, Novelties in Lace Goods,

GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FOR FALL.

MERINO AND WOOL

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

Zephyrs, Balmoral and Fancy Yarn, Knit Shawls, Cloaks and Hoods, Notions and Fancy Goods.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

AUTUMN AND WINTER, '69-'70.

PITTSBURGH CLOAK HOUSE,

73 MARKET ST.

We are now prepared to exhibit the following Styles of FALL AND WINTER RAPS, such as the following:

Black Union Cloaks, Heavy and Extra Heavy Union Cloaks, All Wool Cloaks, Extra Fine Moscow Beaver Cloaks, Astricans and Velveteen Cloaks, Plaid and Plain Arabs, Waterproof and Fancy Cloaks, Lyon's Velvet Cloaks,

In all numbering over fifty different Styles, and at Prices ranging from $3 00 to $150 00.

N. B.—Our Dress Making Department is the most complete of any similar Department west of New York.

Country Merchants would do well to call and look through our Stock, in order to assist, or in other words, post themselves up on styles.

REMEMBER

SPENCE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

CLOAK HOUSE,

NO. 73 MARKET STREET.

DRUGGISTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD,

PURE WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

TURPENTINE, VARNISHES,

ROSIN, PINE TAR,

EVERYTHING IN THE DRUG TRADE.

FOR SALE BY

W. J. SNODGRASS,

COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Colgate's Soap, Urben's Blooming Pearl, Hagan's Magnolia Balm, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Opera Perlin, Thompson's Tooth Soap, Bazin's Pearl of Beauty, Caldu's Beatrice,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. A. KELLY,

Wholesale Druggist, Pittsburgh.

FEATHERS, FEATHERS, FEATHERS,

All Grades, All Prices,

In Quantities to Suit Purchasers.

F. G. Craighead,

211 LIBERTY ST.

CHANDELIERS,

BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c.

We are now receiving our Fall Stock of

GAS FIXTURES,

Which is the largest ever offered in the two cities, and comprises the FINEST AND LATEST DESIGNS FROM ONE TO TWELVE LIGHTS, which we are now offering at REDUCED PRICES.

WELDON & KELLY,

147 WOOD STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth avenue,

DRY GOODS.

1869 FOR THE 1869

Fall Trade.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

T. F. PHILLIPS

87

Market Street,

HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

FALL TRADE

EMBRACING A FULL LINE OF

Black Alpacas, Poplin Alpacas, Poplins, Silks,

PLAIDS, SHAWLS

CHINTZES,

CALICOS, MUSLINS,

AND A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

OUR LINE OF ALPACAS AND POPLIN ALPACAS IS THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

THE CHELTENHAM

Water-Proof

SUIT,

A New Article, of which I am making

A SPECIALTY.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Carr, McCandless & Company,

94 WOOD STREET,

Offer to the Trade a Choice New Stock, selected with care, at the Lowest Eastern Prices.

DRESS GOODS.

PLAID POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOS, ENGLISH MERINOS, ALPACCAS, NEW DELAINES, NEW ARMURES, NEW GINGHAMS, NEW REPS.

DOMESTICS.

CHECKS, KENTUCKY JEANS, TWEEDS, TICKS, PRINTS, PLAID FLANNELS, PLAIN FLANNELS, ROB ROY FLANNELS, WATER-PROOF, BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS, &C.

Blankets and Shawls

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A FULL STOCK OF

NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES GENERALLY

Close Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

AN ORDINANCE

Granting Messrs. Wood & Lukens the right to lay a Railroad Track on certain Streets in the Borough of McKeesport.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of McKeesport, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Messrs. Wood & Lukens shall have the right to lay or cause to be laid a Railroad Track, and run cars by steam or horse power on the same, as follows, for the term of twenty years from the date of this ordinance, viz: From the junction of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad and Locust street, along the said Locust street to Fourth street, thence across Fourth street to the north side of the same, to the line of property owned by Messrs. Fisher, Bachman & Co., with the proper and necessary curves and grades to operate the same by connection with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

SEC. 2. That the said Wood & Lukens and their successors shall keep in good and proper repair the crossings made by the intersection of the above named railroad track and streets, in such manner and condition that the track shall not be an obstruction to the general travel over the said street crossings.

SEC. 3. That any ordinance or part of an ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 4th day of October, A. D. 1869.

A. W. LUKENS, Burgess,

Attest: J. H. BERRY, Clerk.

NOTICE TO THE CHEESE TRADE.

60 cases Young America; 75 boxes English Gloucester, mild; 50 boxes English Cheshire, mild; 50 boxes New York Factory, mild; 30 boxes New York Goshen, mild;

In store and arriving, for sale with full stock of Groceries.

H. RIDDLE, Liberty Street.

WATCHES.

Waltham Watches

The attention of Watch Buyers is called to the very fine Watches made by the American Watch Co., of Waltham, and known as the 3-4 Plate, 16 and 20 Sizes.

These Watches are by far the best made in this country, and warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.

For sale by J. R. REED & CO., 68 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Safe Deposit Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, January 24, 1867.

FOR THE SAFE-KEEPING OF

Bonds and Other Securities, GOLD AND SILVER,

Silver Plate, Books, Records, Diamonds and Valuables of all Descriptions,

UNDER GUARANTEE AND FOR THE

RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

BUILDING AND OFFICE:

No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

President.....WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President.....HENRY LLOYD.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, HENRY LLOYD, WILLIAM M. LYON, JAMES I. BENNETT, HUGH TORRENCE, C. C. MORRISON, GEORGE BLAIR, CULLEN G. HUSSEY.

Secretary and Treasurer, S. F. VON BONNHORST.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

NO. 57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas

STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

GOLD, COUPONS, Bonds and Stocks, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. BRADLEY.....President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

Light Drafts on London.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS, SHOES,

AT

WHOLESALE.

Gill & Brother,

113 WOOD ST.,

OUR OWN MAKE

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S

Custom Boots.

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S

SHOES,

BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED.

Philadelphia City Manufactured Goods,

AT FACTORY PRICES.

All Goods at New York Prices

GILL & BRO.,

NO. 113 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FALL TRADE, 1869.

SECOND LARGE ARRIVAL OF

Fall and Winter BOOTS, SHOES, Gaiters, Balmorals and Gums,

Consisting of all Styles and Qualities, selected and made to my order for

City and Country Trade.

All orders from the country will be promptly filled, at New York and Boston Prices.

I am also Agent for several Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers, and will sell their Goods at their prices here, thus saving Freight and Expense.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, by calling and examining my Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, can save TEN PER CENT. on their bills.

New Goods Received Daily.

And will be sold at New York and Boston Prices. A large stock of GUMS and ARCTIC OVERSHOES cheap for cash, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

MRS. S. A. MORGAN

WILL OPEN ON

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th,

HER NEW AND ELEGANT

STORE AND SALOON,

No. 2 Sixth, late St. Clair St.,

Adjoining the Suspension Bridge, where she will be pleased to see her old friends and former customers and public generally. She will keep everything in the

FANCY BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY LINE,

And will serve at short notice, Ladies and Gents with Oysters in every style, and Meats of all kinds, and Game in season. Her Saloon is one of the finest in the

The Daily Commercial.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Pierce, although he occupied lucrative offices, and had while in the practice of his profession derived from it an income of nearly $10,000 a year, died a poor man, as generosity was be in the use of money. The Washington *Chronicle* says of him: "In personal appearance he was elegant and commanding. He was within a few inches of six feet in height, was rather slight and thin than inclined to obesity, and had a very pleasant and impressive address. His eyes were bright and piercing; his hair gray; his forehead, and indeed face very fine, open and frank. It is difficult to get a fair idea of what the man was from a portrait. You needed to see the gentleness of his manners, feel the kindness of his nature, and witness the easy politeness of all his actions. There was not a spice of the aristocrat in the man; he was as polite to a beggar as to a prince, and as free and generous; to a country farmer as to a Senator in the halls of Congress. In his habits he was strict and severe. In conversations with him he could fail to observe with what solemnity and reverence he alluded to the hand of Providence in all things. He was not a member of any church, but generally attended worship at the Congregational church in Concord. He was one of the most devoted of husbands and fathers. For the sake of his wife he often relinquished the highest offices which were pressed upon him; for her sake he retired from the highest places to the stillness and quietude of a life in the country."

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is still at Frankfort, Germany, living in great retirement, and in very unpretending quarters. She sees but few persons, and these generally American ladies whom she knew during Mr. Lincoln's Administration.

Mrs. Mercy Bryant, who died at Freedom, Portage county, Ohio, last month, aged ninety-three years, had for over sixty years kept a suit of grave clothes ready. She had also kept a pair of fine cotton stockings which she had knit before her last marriage, sixty-seven years ago, for the burial. Three children, three grandchildren, three great-grandchildren and one niece, seventy-six years old, followed her to the grave, and when her coffin was lowered her three great-grandchildren stepped to the grave side and strewed flowers on it.

Robert Toombs, of Georgia, is so dangerously ill that on Saturday last all hope of his recovery was given up. He lives at Washington, Georgia.

Mrs. Stowe's second version of the true story is to make a small volume, and will not come out in the *Atlantic*.

Here is Mark Twain's latest account of himself: "I have but little character, but what I have I am willing to part with for the public good. I would have been a better man if I had had a chance, but things have always been against me. I never had any parents, hardly—only just a father and mother—and so I have had to struggle along the best way I could. I do not boast of this to shame others, but only that I built it up myself, at odd hours, during the last thirty years, and had no education to speak of and than I was able to pick up in the ordinary schools and colleges."

Concerning Mr. John Bright's home life, a Rochdale correspondent of the Leeds *Mercury* writes: A short time ago at a meeting in Elliott street school room, Rochdale, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, in the course of his remarks, said that a circumstance that had come under his observation recently had afforded him much pleasure and encouragement in his work. In the course of his visiting the sick he had had a conversation with an Irish girl, who informed him that Mr. Bright, when at his Rochdale home, often came to read to her from the Bible, and show her what the Savior so beautifully terms "the way of life;" "and," added the woman, "he does it as well as a minister." "Why," jocularly retorted the reverend gentleman, "don't he a minister—the greatest minister in England?"

A correspondent writes pleasantly of the domestic life of the Imperial family at St. Cloud: "No family can be more united, and when politics and etiquette can be laid aside, no happier father, mother and son can anywhere exist. The Empress and Prince enter the Emperor's room as soon as Felix, the first valet de chambre, has let them know that his master is up—which, just now, is generally between 7 and 8 A.M. M. Conneau—a friend rather than a physician—M. Conti—both a friend and a secretary—and Gen. Malerbe, follow soon after. The latter comes to take orders for the day, including the 'bill of fare' for the breakfast and dinner. But at all times the dishes are of the simplest description, chiefly roast meats, and whatever they are Napoleon III. is always content.

Hon. Rufus Dwinel, of Bangor, Me., who died last week, was one of its wealthiest citizens, and left a remarkable will. He gave, among other bequests, $10,000, divided in different sums, to trustees to be used "purely and solely for charitable purposes;" $1,000 each to the editors of the Bangor *Whig*, to show his "appreciation of their valuable services in the good cause in which they are engaged, politically and socially," and $2,000 to a friend, in proof of his "appreciation of his friendship, and not because he needs it."

THE BOY WHALER:

OR, THE

YOUNG ROVERS!!!

A Foy's and Girl's Voyage.

BY LEON LEWIS,

Author of the "Witch Finder," "Water Wolf," "Boy Magician," "Silver Ship," "Red Knife," Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER I.
THE YOUNG LOVERS.

Among the many charming homes by which the eastern shores of Long Island had become adorned, a score of years ago, was one which pre-eminently engages our attention. It was situated upon the fairest of the broad inlets which characterize the south side of Shelter Island, and was occupied by Mr. James Lawrence, a retired merchant prince of New York.

There were but two persons visible about the grounds.

The one was a mere boy, a youth of sixteen or seventeen years, but one whose every look and action, young as he was, gave striking promise of no ordinary manhood.

The companion of our hero was, like himself, at the very threshold of actual existence, scarcely turned of fourteen, flushed with the promise of a noble and glorious womanhood.

She was Lily Lawrence, the only child and heiress of the retired merchant. Behind the young couple were the grounds and mansion; before them two small salt-boats, one of them wearing this name—Lily Lawrence.

"I begin to be tired, Richard," at length murmured the young girl. "The boat is now in the shade, as pleasant as can be, rocking softly on the beach. Let us sit down in it."

"Agreed, Lily," responded the youth. "We'll have a good talk with each other."

"Well, what shall we talk about?" demanded the little maiden.

"Let's talk about our future, Lily—what we will do when we are grown up," suggested Richard.

I can't look forward farther than to-night," said Lily, smiling. "Papa and mamma will be home about ten from New York, with loads of presents for you and me, Richard. I guess what they will bring us, Dick."

"Well, I guess a new rifle for you, Lily; some jewelry—and a lot of puzzles and games."

"I guess a lot of books and a new set of chessmen, and a splendid gold watch."

The boy's eyes sparkled.

"How good father and mother are to me!" he said, with deep feeling. "They could not treat me better if I were their own son, instead of a waif washed on their beach years ago, before you were born, Lily."

"They love us equally, Dick," said Lily, tenderly. "I hope they won't forget our presents," she added, "and I'm half afraid they will, because they went to *New York* on mysterious business."

"Mysterious business?" echoed the lad.

Lily nodded her head sagely.

"Yes," she said. "You know, Richard, I've got a dreadful uncle, an awful bad man that used to make papa lots of trouble?"

"Well, I'm my opinion that my wicked uncle has turned up!" said Lily, solemnly.

"Oh, I hope not, Lily!" Richard exclaimed. "He's a rough, bad man. He used to live with father and do nothing till you were born, expecting to inherit your father's wealth. But, after your birth, he cursed you awfully, and father sent him off, and he went to sea, and father thinks he's now the mate or captain of a vessel."

"Would you like to be a sailor, Dick?"

"No, Lily; I don't love the sea. It cast me on this beach, a forlorn and helpless child, robbing me of all memory of friends—even my name," and the lad's bright face clouded over.

"Why, I guess a name is not much, and if I have any relatives living, Mother says I was expensively dressed when they picked me up, half-drowned, and that I wore this chain and locket around my neck," and he drew from his bosom a delicate Florentine gold chain, with an exquisite locket, delicately set with pearls in the form of a monogram. "I think my own mother put it around my neck, and I shall always wear it. See, Lily! there are two locks of hair within the locket—a fellow and a black one, with the names 'Richard and Anna.' I suppose they were the names of my parents."

"Of course!" said Lily, as he restored the trinket to his bosom. "It's a pity they didn't put their full names; but if they had, I shouldn't have had my brother."

"I'm glad I'm not your your brother, Lily," said Richard, gravely.

"Oh!" cried Lily, startled—"glad!"

"Yes, I am glad!" reiterated the lad, a soft glow of tenderness softening his noble features. "If you were my sister you would leave me some time, and I want you always with me."

"I'll live with you, Dick," assented Lily.

"But I should want you for my wife, Lily," urged the lad, with the ardor and tenderness of manhood to an older lover. "Will you marry me, dear Lily?"

"Why, of course," said the little maiden, naively. "I expected to marry you, Richard, when I should be old enough."

To the lad was enrapturized.

He drew Lily to him, showering kisses upon her face and hair, calling her by a host of tender names that came rapidly to his tongue.

"Richard," said Lily, "engaged ladies always wear engagement rings. Don't you have any?"

"You shall have a diamond one when I go to New York," hastily promised the young lover. "If you wouldn't mind a plain gold one, Lily, I've got one that's too small for me among my things. Will you wear it till I can get a handsome one?"

Lily graciously assented, and Richard hastened toward the mansion.

When he had gone, the little maiden looked on upon the pleasant bay.

"We ought to live here," she mused; "I am sure this is the prettiest spot in the whole world!"

She watched the ships lily.

One of the ships exhibited a bustle and confusion that showed it was on the point of departure. It was a noble vessel, as its build and appearance plainly declared.

"She is going for whales," murmured Lily, half unconsciously; "she may be gone two or three years—most of the whale ships are."

She was still gazing at the outward-bound whaler, wrapt in her musings, when a dark sinister face was thrust out from the shelter of a dense clump of bushes, a score of rods east of her, near the water, in the shadow of some cliffs, and a pair of black, inflamed eyes regarded her a moment, with an evil and scheming expression.

This wicked looking face was withdrawn almost immediately into the depths of the bushes, as the sound of the lad's returning footsteps rang out on the graveled path.

"Here it is, Lily," cried Richard, bounding over the beach into the boat, and proudly exhibiting the little circlet that was to be the token of the childish betrothal. "Let me put it on your finger."

"I shall show it to mamma when she comes home," said Lily, "and tell her that we are engaged. See that ship, Dick, starting out on a voyage," she added, pointing at the distant vessel she had been watching. "I wish we had your pocket telescope here, Dick; I should so like to see the people on that whaler."

"I can get it in three minutes," said Richard. "It's on the library table."

He bounded away, and Lily sank down on the cushions, pillowing her head upon one of them.

CHAPTER II.
A DESPERATE RESOLUTION.

She was tired with her day's sports and wanderings.

It was little wonder, then, that her head had scarcely touched the cushion when she fell asleep.

Richard was absent full twenty minutes returning to his sleeping charge when the shadows of evening were settling permanently around her. His search for his portable telescope had for some time been unsuccessful.

"I want to be alone. Let me go off to myself! Oh, Lily, Lily!"

The fishers drew off silently and sadly, deeming it best to leave the lad alone with his grief, and soon Richard was solitary amid the shadows upon the water.

"Perhaps I am over Lily's drowned body!" he said aloud, peering over into the dark waters. "Oh, if I might only join her! I cannot live without her!"

At length he sat up, and looked with haggard face toward his home.

Lights were gleaming from the windows of the dwelling, and lanterns were flashing along the beach, and over the lawn.

"They are looking for Lily and me," he murmured faintly. "Father and mother have come. Oh, I can never, never face them again! They took care of me all my life; they have showered continual blessings upon me—all what a return I have made. They left Lily in my charge, and return to find her drowned! They will loathe the sight of me. I was through my carelessness Lily was drowned—Lily for whom I would gladly have laid down my own life! I cannot go back—oh, never, never!"

With a sudden eagerness for flight, he adjusted his sail, and directed his course toward Sag Harbor, for only isles being to hide himself somewhere where the reproachful glances of Lily's parents might never reach him.

The great lanthorn of the whaling vessel drew nearer and nearer, as did the lights of the Harbor.

As he approached the vessel in the darkness, pond, thanked its signs of immediate departure, a desperate thought entered his mind.

"She is only waiting for some of the stragglers of her crew," he thought. "The wind is right. She'll soon be off. Where can I lose myself to father and mother so completely as on a whaler?"

He approached the vessel as quietly as possible. She was lying to, just without Sag Harbor, heading toward Cedar Island. The night was dark, and only a few men were visible on her deck. The larid light of the lantern enabled Richard to fill these circumstances sufficiently for his purpose.

He drew under the bow softly, seized the martingale by a desperate leap, and began to climb to the bowsprit, and thence, in the shadow of the jib, creeping down to the deck.

He paused when he had gained a secure footing, and removed his shoes, looking around and seeing that his arrival was unnoticed. He then moved softly along the deck in the companion-way, slipped down, and found himself in a dimly-lighted, disagreeably-smelling place.

The steward's pantry was off this, and Richard beheld a couple of individuals within it, engaged in imbibing hot liquors. Their backs were toward him and the boy crept along in the shadow, gained an empty state-room, slipped in, and concealed himself beneath the bunk.

CHAPTER III.
LILY AND HER CAPTOR.

While our young heroine lay asleep in her boat, upon the beach in front of her father's dwelling, during the absence of her foster-brother, as recorded, the sinister face which had peered upon her from a neighboring cluster of bushes was again thrust into prominence. Upon this repulsive visage had now appeared an expression akin to villainous contentment.

"It certainly looks so," muttered, in a hoarse voice, the individual to whom that evil-looking face belonged. "The girl's asleep!"

As already stated, the shadows of night had enveloped the scene. Favored by the darkness, the intruder gained the beach unseen, sprang beside the boat, and bent over the sleeping child.

The moon was light enough for him to mark her features, and an exultant glow lit up his own, as he muttered:

"She's mine—mine enough!"

He chuckled coarsely, pushed off the boat, stepped lightly into it, set Lily sail, and seated himself in the stern. The wind immediately swelled the canvas, blowing from the west, and the little craft sped out into the gloom now hovering over the waters.

"The first thing's done," breathed the villain in a scarcely audible whisper, as he looked shoreward and saw no sign of life or motion. "I shall get off with my prize without trouble."

When he had placed what he deemed a safe distance between his unconscious pursuer and himself, he allowed his boat to fall off a little, and peered anxiously toward him into the darkness.

"It was about here I ordered the boat to be in waiting," he muttered. "Ah, there it is yonder! Boys!"

His cautious, hissing whisper was answered by a low, irregular whistle.

"This way, boys!" he said, making out the outline of an ordinary whale boat near at hand, with the figures of men within it.

The two boats approached each other, and their sides soon touched.

The villain then lifted Lily very carefully in his arms, and stepped over into the whale boat, resting upon Lily's hat as he went.

"Now for the ship, boys," he whispered. "Let the boat I came in drift where she will. Away with us—quick!"

The whale boat darted away in obedience to the word—there were two half-brothers. The younger was a wild, wicked boy," and he sneered. "Heddn't like to go to school—that's what they say in the biographies of wicked boys, ain't it? He ran away to sea, and made his father trouble. The elder boy was a good lad, industrious and thoughtful, and studious, and all that"—and again he sneered. "The father of these boys died when the boys got to be young men, and it was found that he had left all his wealth to the good. The elder boy got the bad, younger son dependent upon the bounty of his brother. Can you understand all that?"

Lily was looking up at him with wild and wondering eyes, her tangled golden curls pushed back from her white brows, and her pale face all aglow with suppressed excitement. She nodded gravely, and he continued:

"The good brother built him a splendid home on Shelter Island, and married a rich girl, and was very happy"—and the Captain's sneer was fearfully bitter. "The wicked brother lived with this good and happy couple a whole year, thinking if they were to die, how rich he would be. But a baby came at the end of a year, and he knew that all that prospect would go to her, so he ran off and was never heard of by his brother again—never, until the other day, when this bad brother happened to be in New York, and wrote a letter to his rich brother, pretending to be sorry, and desiring to be forgiven. The rich brother and his wife hurried off to see the prodigal. He knew that their only child was left unguarded to fall into the wicked man's hands. In short, Miss Lily, your papa went to New York on a wild goose chase, just to give me the opportunity to steal his dearest treasure."

And you—and you—" gasped Lily, with dilating eyes.

"I am Captain Stocks of the whaler Dolphin, otherwise Hadley Lawrence, your father's brother," said the captain, with a mocking bow and sneering smile.

"Then you must be my bad uncle!" ejaculated Lily, full of horror and surprise. "What do you mean by carrying me off in this manner?"

"I mean," he said, "to give you a voyage around the world."

"I—I don't understand you," said Lily, with a pitiful quiver of her lip.

"No? Then let me explain. My vessel is bound on a three years' voyage. Before my return home, I shall put you in a safe place, in some far off quarter of the globe. I shall then come home and claim you as my long lost relatives. Should my brother and his wife both be dead of grief—and I believe they will be—I shall enter into possession of the property, kick out that meddlesome, interloping lover, your dear Dick—and settle down in a virtuous, happy existence, keeping you well-guarded in your far off prison. Can you understand my programme?"

"Yes, I understand you!" cried Lily, indignantly. "I should think you would choke with so many wicked words."

He opened a door below Lily, and exhibited the small state-room. A large new trunk stood against the wall, the key in the lock. The captain lifted the lid, displaying its contents.

"Why, those are my own things!" cried Lily, in astonishment, recognizing in the miscellaneous finery, dresses, underclothing, shoes and hats she had worn, "I thought they were left here?"

"I got them out of your house this morning, when you were in the garden, and the servants were off by themselves."

"But I am not going off with you!" exclaimed Lily. "I am going ashore to papa, mamma, and Dick."

She sprang up, darting toward the door of the cabin, with a wild hope of escape.

Before she could reach the companion-way, the captain's broad strides had brought him beside her, and his heavy hand was laid on her shoulder.

"None o' that!" he said, with an ugly look. "I've got to go ashore again on business before we sail, and I can't take no risks. There's no use in your trying to escape. Sciplo has got his eyes on you."

He thrust her into the dark state-room, locked the door, putting the key in his pocket, and ordering the negro to keep a close guard over the captive.

He then went about his business.

The child thoroughly exhausted herself with the vehemence of her emotions and exertions to escape, calling wildly and piteously for rescue, but at last she dropped into her berth, moaning and sobbing faintly:

"Oh, Dick, dear Dick! Come to me! Come and save your poor Lily!"

The poor little captive had no suspicion of Richard's presence, and yet, by a merciful Providence, the desperate resolution of our young hero had carried him aboard of that very vessel!

CHAPTER IV.
LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

How lonely and desolate he was! No word can describe his sadness.

For a long time he lay there, thinking of his lost Lily, of her parents' despair and wretchedness, and of his boyeless darkened life. The ship sailed across Gardiner's bay, passed outside of Gardiner's Island, and struck the swell of the Atlantic. What a voyage—what a life—was before him!

"We are fairly out to sea," he said, at last, as the rolling and pitching of the vessel declared the fact. "I must own up soon. I wonder what the captain will say when he sees me!"

He wiped away his tears manfully, repulsed the feeling of desolation that came over him, and began slowly to emerge from his compartment.

As might have been expected from the life he and Lily had led, spending half their time on the water, neither of them felt the slightest inclination to sea-sickness. But to both, the peculiar greasy odor pervading the vessel was almost indescribably nauseating. Richard began to long for the fresh air of the decks.

He stepped across the state-room, and placing himself noiselessly in the doorway, peered into the dingy cabin.

The door of the steward's pantry was open, and the steward—a negro named Tawkins—was engaged in entertaining three of his tempting beverage, receiving in return all the news at Sciplo's command.

"So the captain has brought his daughter aboard, has he," said Tawkins. "I jest wish I could a seen Miss Lily—she must look like the captain."

"About as much as a lamb looks like a tiger," said Sciplo, with a grin. "Why, she's a tiny-tonty thing, with hair the color of sunshine, and eyes like bits o' deep blue sky. She's going to make a trip with us!"

"It's bad luck to have a woman aboard," said Tawkins, reflectively. "I knew a ship once, where the captain's wife was aboard, and the ship was lost, and every soul drowned. It's a temptin' o' Providence to take women to sea!"

"I'd be worse luck to go against the captain's will!" declared Sciplo. "Why, he can rage worse than the wind can, and the weight of his arm is somethin' awful. Last voyage, you know, he had his first mate shot through, and that very feller is in the New York 'sputtle now with a genteel wife, and don't need to walk, nor talk, nor nothin'—so I hear. The captain's awful!"

Richard began to think he might better have remained ashore.

"Is the captain's bed made, Tawkins?" asked Sciplo, after a pause.

The steward replied in the negative.

"I'll make it then," said Sciplo, "and you can help. Where are the blankets and pillows?"

Richard, anticipating the reply, closed the door and concealed himself behind the further pile of blankets.

A moment later, the two negroes entered the state-room, and, delaying not a moment, began the required stores.

That did you say the young lady's name is, Sciplo?" inquired Tawkins, holding a lantern, while his friend tumbled over the piles of blankets.

"I didn't say, but it's Lily. The Captain found her on Shelter Island."

What a great leap Richard's heart gave. He started so violently as almost to betray himself, and it was with the greatest difficulty he himself from uttering a shout.

A conviction of the glorious truth flashed upon his soul with the quickness of lightning. Lily was living—was on board this very vessel.

While his mind was in a maze of blissful rapture the two men passed out, and he was left to himself.

His first impulse was to fling himself at full length and sob like a child. His joy and thanksgiving found vent in a shower of tears, which seemed to relieve and calm his throbbing heart and brain.

Notwithstanding that the girl had been spoken of as the captain's daughter, he believed her to be his own lost Lily. As his mind grew clearer his mind grew busy with speculations, and he soon arrived at an idea somewhere near the truth.

"Lily's uncle is a sailor, and what sailor beside him could want to carry off a child? He's going to take her to a foreign land, may be, he means to kill father and mother, and inherit all the Lawrence property. Poor little Lily! My heart aches to comfort her. The key is inside her door. I must go to her!"

He again arose and peered out into the cabin. The door of the captain's stateroom was open, and that two negroes were busy making up the berth.

He could not move yet to Lily's assistance. He must wait—he must have patience.

While he stood there, the boy feeling and flushing, his heart sinking and swelling with despondency and hope, the captain and mate came into the companion-way, and sat down at the cabin table, calling for sundry drinks, which Tawkins hastened to prepare.

The two men talked over their wine a full hour, relating to each other the tales of their present whaling expedition proved successful, and drinking repeatedly to the desired success.

It seemed to Richard as if they never would separate.

He crouched behind the closed door, waiting for their departure, and his limbs at last so could scarcely stand.

"I shall be a rich man one of these days, Bill," said the captain, at last, when the mate arose. "I might now if twas'nt for two young girls—my girl in the way, and a boy that's nothing to nobody, a refuse of the waves, but who may stand between me and a handsome property. One of these days, Bill, when you are captain instead of mate of the old Dolphin, I may put you to dispose of my fine young gentleman for me. By George! I'd give a pretty sum to see that lad in your hands, Bill."

The mate laughed, and said that he should be glad to see the same, for a favor one to Captain Stocks was stored reward. He then went up on deck, leaving the commander to himself.

Richard instinctively understood that the young gentleman" referred to to be himself. His suspicions that the captain was the villain of his foster-father and benefactor had received confirmation.

It was another full hour before the captain retired. He talked to Sciplo, enjoining on him a ceaseless vigilance toward the captive, promising him tempting rewards for faithfulness. He listened at Lily's door to assure himself that she slept, and finally he withdrew into his stateroom, closed his door, and his loud breathing soon attested his slumberous existence.

Sciplo flung himself on the bench that served as a cabin divan, took a full draught of wine, and rolled about sleepily with a full half hour more.

But at length he, too, slept.

Then Richard, who had remained sleepless and vigilant, again opened his door, and looked out—his whole frame trembling with subdued excitement, can be well imagined.

The negro was snoring, with his face to the wall. Beside him, there was no one in the cabin. The sailors in the forecastle, and all the sound of steady tramping came from the deck, where members of the watch were walking and talking together.

Breathless with excitement, Richard s'ole out into the cabin, softly closing the door behind him. The time had come for action.

Creeping noiselessly along the wall, his features gazed divided between the negro, the companion way, and the Captain's door, he stole to the entrance of Lily's apartment.

How he trembled as he turned the handle, pressing upon it!

It yielded to his touch—the door was not locked.

He softly glided in!

Closing the door behind him, he softly locked it, inserting the key in its place.

Then he crept up to the berth, and looked in, as well as the darkness permitted.

Yes, there was his Lily—his lost Lily—faint and pale as one dead, her golden hair streaming over her pillow, her long curling lashes on her cheeks, wailing the sweet, shut eyes and her breath faintly coming and going between her parted lips.

Weary, strengthless, and despairing, she lay there like a broken flower.

How Richard's heart swelled with joy and rapture, as he looked on the lovely face he had thought was gone under the restless waves! What a mighty yearning filled his soul at sight of her living, breathing form!

"Lily!" he whispered softly, taking her lifeless hand in his own.

The eyelashes stirred a little, and the head quivered a little in his grasp.

"Lily!" he whispered again, with a solemn, ineffable tenderness. "Lily, darling—it is Dick!"

The words seemed to galvanize the little creature into new life, she opened wide her wondering eyes, looked at him wildly—then a sudden comprehension of her great joy rushed over her, and she buried her face in his bosom, weeping out her thanksgiving.

She made no outcry—she uttered no scream—such rapture as hers finds expression best in silent tears.

Richard folded her close to his loving heart, and shed upon her bright head tears like hers—solemn, joyful tears.

What mattered all else? the perils they had passed? the dangers to come? To be continued in the NEW YORK WEEKLY, No. 50, now ready, where THE BOY WHALER can be found, and for sale by every news agent throughout the Union.

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PLANKROAD AND INSURANCE STOCKS—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, October 12th, at 8 o'clock, will be added to former lists of valuable stocks, to be sold on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:
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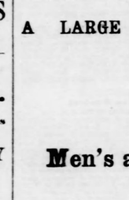

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ENGINE BUILDER.

ATLAS WORKS, MORTON STREET, Ninth ward, Manufactures Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Castings. T. N. MILLER, President.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 54 Fifth avenue. GEORGE BINGHAM, Agent.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

BRADLEY S. & SONS, MANUFACTURers of Fine Plaids. Factory on River avenue, below new Suspension Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

FENCES, IRON RAILINGS.

COCHRAN J. & BRO., 86 THIRD ST., Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental Iron Railings, Doors, Gratings, Fences, Bendsteads, &c.

FILE MANUFACTURERS.

CROSLAND & CHALLINOR, DUQUESNE Way, near Market, Manufacturers of Superior Files, Old Files re-cut. Job Grinding done to order.

FOUNDRIES.

CAST IRON WATER AND GAS PIPES, National Foundry and Pipe Works, 23d street, Pittsburgh. Pipes cast from 3 in. to 60 inch diameter.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO., COR. captain Grawford and 22d streets, Manufacturers of Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.

KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY ROLLing M

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

A Woman and Child Run Over and Instantly Killed by a Brewery Wagon on Fifth Avenue—Arrest of the Driver —Coroner's Inquest.

Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning an old lady named Mrs. Annie Moore and her little grandchild, Annie Johnson, aged one year, were run over on Fifth avenue, opposite the mouth of Magee street, by a brewery wagon and almost instantly killed. It seems that Mrs. Moore was on her way from her home, No. 84 Mulberry alley, to the house of a relative, named Bomers, on Chestnut street, she was crossing Fifth avenue at Magee street, a brewery wagon, owned by Mr. Hasle, brewer, of Allegheny, and driven by Gerhart Johnson, and which was being driven rapidly towards the Court House, ran over her, killing her and the child almost instantly. Dr. T. A. Rex had the bodies removed to the drug store at the corner of Elm street and the avenue, where an examination was made. It was found that the wheels of the wagon had passed over the heads of both the victims, and that those of Mrs. Moore was badly lacerated, bearing a number of wounds, which their appearance indicated had been caused by the hoofs of the horses. The main injury, however, which the physician said had caused her death, was the crushing of the frontal bone, and would strike upon the child were a few bruises on the left temple and a mark across the right side of the head, over which a wheel had evidently passed.

The driver, as was stated, never stopped to learn the extent of the accident, but drove rapidly away. Alderman Thomas took the information at his office against the driver for manslaughter, and immediately issued a warrant for his arrest. As soon as possible officer Rehn started to Troy Hill after Johnston. On arriving at Mr. Halde's brewery he made known the occasion of his visit, and was informed that Johnston was about the premises somewhere, but just exactly where no one could tell. After searching around for a few moments the hay stack was visited, and there Johnston was discovered. Officers Slain and Cuppies, of the Mayor's police, had arrived in the meantime, and taking charge of the prisoner, he was conveyed to the lock up.

During the afternoon we visited the watchhouse and had a conversation with Johnston. He seems very much affected. He states that he has been in this country for about three years, and for the past three months has driven one of Mr. Halde's wagons. He further states that having a large load of empty barrels on the wagon, he was looking behind to watch that night full of spirited animals, one of them, a young one, being almost unmanageable, and it was with great difficulty he could hold them in. The first intimation he had of the the accident was when the wagon passed over the unfortunate lady and child. He then stopped a moment, looked back, and taking them to be dead, was so frightened that he drove away rapidly, and turned up Washington street to Wylie and on through to Liberty street, thence to the Hand street bridge and Troy Hill. He informed Mr. Halde and several of the men employed at the brewery of the accident, but could not tell them whether he had killed them or not. He says further that he was so frightened that he ran to the hay stack and hid himself. He is an unmarried man, and looks to be about forty years of age.

The statement of persons who witnessed the accident differ somewhat from that of the prisoner. One gentleman says the horses were going at a terrible rate, and that on seeing the facing the unfortunate woman when the accident occurred, and he could not have decided to save her. After passing over her, he turned in the wagon and could not help but stop. A gentleman one hundred yards from him called to him to stop, but he gave the horses a out of the whip and they dashed off. He was pursued for a while but soon distanced the pursuers and the chase was given up, and officer Rehm sent in pursuit as quickly as possible. The result as stated above.

Coroner Clawson was notified and after empanelling a jury and viewing the body the inquest adjourned until Wednesday, at two o'clock P. M.

Johnson remained in the lock-up until between four and five o'clock yesterday, when he was taken before Alderman Thomas and committed to jail until after the conclusion of the inquest on Wednesday.

Johnson is reported as having said that he saw the unfortunate woman and called to her, but that she was looking towards the city and failed to hear him. He attempted to turn out of her way, but the wheels would not leave the car track, and he could not stop the wheel knocked her down and passed over her. He did not incorporate this in the statement made to us in the lock-up, and the assertions of parties who witnessed the accident do not seem to justify such. The facts will be developed on Wednesday.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

DISORDERLY CASE.

Patrick Gaven charged Terrance Daily, Ned Ware and Hugh Murphy with disorderly conduct, alleging that the accused attacked him on the highway and struck and aoused him. Warrants were issued.

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Patrick Bradley, Mrs. Flemitg, George Rowe, and Daniel McWilliams were returned to Mayor Brush yesterday for selling liquor on Sunday. Summons were issued and hearings will be had in a few days.

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Joseph Kofer preferred a charge of assault and battery against George Koth, Frank Jones and a man named Kelley. The offense was alleged to have been committed on the Allegheny suspension brdige, Sunday night. A warrant was issued.

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[Before Alderman Bolster, Allegheny.]

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Henry Stranch, hardware store keeper, on Ohio near West common street, Allegheny, charged Samuel Morton and Robert Gormer, young men, with the larceny of a pistol, valued at $5 ac. The pistol was stolen from the store during the proprietor's absence. Warrants issued.

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Caroline Silverhausen charged Mrs. Lenger with assault and battery. Mrs. Is called at the tavern kept by Mrs. Lenger to ascertain if her husband was there. In answer to her inquiries Mrs. L. set up and abused her. Warrant issued.

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Death from Concussion of the Brain—Coroner's Inquest.

Between eight and nine o'clock yesterday morning, an unknown man entered Bedford Hall saloon, kept by William Young, corner of Fleming and Carson streets, Birmingham, and called for a glass of ale. After drinking the beverage he sat down on a chair and leaned his head against one of the tables. Some time afterwards the proprietor of the saloon noticed him, and believing him to be drunk and asleep, removed him to a back room. After a lapse of time, the saloon keeper went to rouse the man him, when to his astonishment he discovered him to be dead. Coroner Clawson was notified and an inquest was held. The name of the deceased was ascertained to be Thomas Thomas, a native of Wales, aged thirty-five years. He was a coal miner by occupation and is represented as having been a hard drinker. Dr. Thomas gave his opinion that the deceased had died from congestion of the brain, and the jury so found their verdict. He had been in this country twenty-five years.

TRINITY CHAPEL FAIR.—The ladies of Trinity Church will this week have in operation a fair and festival in the Sabbath school room, which will be deserving of the patronage of the public. The proceeds are to be applied to putting up the new church, and the ladies are determined to excel their former efforts in providing a most delightful and attractive fair. We are sure that no one who attends will fail to be gratified, and we confidently suggest to the young ladies and gentlemen of the city—aye, and old people—that they could not spend an hour more agreeably than by attending the fair during its continuance.

SERIOUS FALL.—James Logue, a carpenter, while at work on a scaffold in front of a new three story brick building owned by M. McCullough, on Webster avenue, yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell and seriously injured himself. He was nailing a board on the top of the scaffold, at the third story window, when the board on which he was standing gave way and he fell to the pavement below. He struck against projecting timbers in the soaffold several times before he alighted, which assisted in breaking the fall, and hence consequences were more fortunate than they might otherwise have been.

THE POLICE.—The Mayor issued an order yesterday compelling all the members of the police force to report for duty to-day and night. The afternoon relief will go on duty at seven o'clock this morning, and the evening relief at two o'clock in the afternoon. The entire force will then be on duty until twelve o'clock midnight, by which time the election excitement will, no doubt, have abated. Particular orders have been given to guard against bonfires, and any nuisance "Young America" should be careful how he acts, else he may find himself an inmate of the lock-up to-night.

FIFTH AVENUE CROSSINGS.—We hear numerous complaints in reference to the crossings now being laid on Fifth avenue. It is said they do not extend across the entire street, which leaves pedestrians to trample through considerable mud. The attention of the Street Commissioner and the contractor is called to the fact, and it is hoped those crossings out of place and which are not level will be overhauled and repaired.

OAKLAND PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The cars of the Oakland Passenger Railway will hereafter start from the Court House every ten minutes. The double track of this railway has been completed, new and handsome cars have been added to the line, and the traveling public will receive every accommodation from the gentlemanly conductors. The cars will depart from the Court House until further notice.

SENT TO THE WORK HOUSE.—Daniel Riley and Joseph Cooper, arrested on Sunday for quarreling, were before Mayor Brush yesterday morning. Cooper claimed to have been robbed of two dollars, but as there was no proof of the robbery, Riley was committed to the Work House for thirty days and Cooper to jail forty-eight hours for drunkenness.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Proctor was received last evening by a large and appreciative audience, and his performance of "The Irishman Abroad" gave the greatest satisfaction. To-night, Mr. Proctor will appear as "Ethelwold," in the new romantic drama entitled "Ambition." This play is full of interest from first to last. To-morrow evening, "Jack Cade" will be performed.

THEATER.—More new stars are announced to make their appearance at this house this evening, among them Susie Starr, an old time favorite.

VARIETIES.—The performances here continue to delight large audiences nightly, and the new burlesque made quite a hit last evening.

MINSTRELS.—Allen, Pettengill, Dobehanty and Hengler's Minstrels commence to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In this Court yesterday the following business was transacted:

John Campbell vs. Alexander Walker, action on a promissory note. Verdict in favor of plaintiff, $165 41.

Hall & Sawyer vs. A. S. Hagan & Co. Plaintiff took a non-suit and jury was discharged. Court adjourned until Wednesday.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the District Court trial list for Wednesday:

No. 48. Lefore vs. Lefore's executors.
No. 79. Moore vs. Caulney.
No. 81. Steele vs. Fin. Malins & Co.
No. 96. Flinn vs. Graham et al.
No. 88. Allegheny City vs. Dilworth, Jr.
No. 90. Lndicke vs. Baboox et al.
No. 91. Thoby vs. Shane.
No. 66. Bravo vs. Milliken.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In this Court the case of Rosa McGrady vs. Patrick McGrady was taken up, and will occupy the attention of the Court for a day or two. The action was brought to test the validity of a will. On trial.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the Common Pleas trial list for Wednesday:

No. 91. Hawk vs. Neehan.
No. 93. Gray et al vs. Wolf.
No. 8. Talbert vs. Ryan.
No. 59. Wardin et al vs. Wycoff.
No. 28. Gever vs. Rodney.
No. 50. Geyer vs. Geyer.
No. 72. Yearney vs. Young et al.
No. 97. Fulton vs. Defendants. This argument was concluded, but the Court reserved a decision.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court an argument was heard on the motion for preliminary injunction, made on behalf of J. C. Bryan, to restrain Messrs. Fisher, Morris & Co., and Darlington on a patent drilling jar for oil wells. Messrs. Bakewell and Church argued for the motion and George H. Shiras, Jr., Esq., for the defendants. The argument was concluded, but the Court reserved a decision.

English Opera.

The Richings English Opera Troupe will give a series of their delightful operatic entertainments at the Opera House, commencing on Tuesday evening next. The principal soprano will be Mr. Richings' charming wife, Miss Pauline Hubard, who has always been a favorite with opera goers here. Mr. Drayton, the new tenor, is highly spoken of by the eastern press as a vocalist. There are other new performers, and a number of old and established favorites in the company, supported by an excellent orchestra and chorus, and we are promised a fine selection of operas. The sale of tickets will commence at the Opera House to-morrow.

The Parepa Rosa troupe have amended their announcement of operas for next week at the request of the Mayor. On Monday evening "Martha" will be performed; on Tuesday, the new opera of "Lurline," and on Wednesday evening, debut of Miss Rose Hersee, in the "Bohemian Girl." Thursday, the new opera of "Don Munck Domingo," and for benefit of Parepa Rosa, "Maritana." Saturday, "Il Trovatore." The season will commence to-morrow evening at Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that these opera companies are brought into competition in this city—first, by the managers and then public. Good management would have prevented the collision, and the public would have been better pleased. As it will prove, the public will no appreciate opera will be compelled to divide their patronage, which is unfortunate indeed, as the limited attendance will not justify such. The facts will be developed on Wednesday.

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Seminary Hill.

It is not generally known that Seminary Hill, in the general plan of the park improvement, is regarded as the key of the whole. It is proposed to make this point, which is now the concourse for the assembling of carriages, which will be reached by the metropolitan driver, the location of the Soldiers' Monument at that point would complete the picture.

Monongahela City Fair.

At the Monongahela City Agricultural Fair the *American Shuttle Sewing Machine* and *Family Sewing Machine* was awarded the *highest premium*, the only double lock sewing machines at said Fair. Pittsburgh agency, No. 12 Fifth avenue.

The Soldiers' Monument

Should be located at once, where the surrounding improvements would be in keeping with the monument itself. Does any location in Pittsburgh suggest such a fitness of facts,

Where it Will be Seen.

By voting to place the Monument in Allegheny you vote to place it where it can be seen.

Soldiers!

If you would have the shaft intended to commemorate the heroism of your fellow citizen-comrades *buried* in the Cemetery, vote for Pittsburgh. If you would have it where it can be seen, and approached, vote for the city of Allegheny.

The Soldiers' Monument.

The question of the location of the Soldiers' Monument will be decided to-day, and every citizen should express his opinion on the matter. The only question to be settled is made that is worthy of consideration is that of the Allegheny Park improvements. The object where is to furnish the site *free of cost*, to lay the foundation, and to guarantee at least FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS in the way of contributions to the fund of the Association, and to *maintain*, for all time, the monument. If *Pittsburgh* is decided upon *a site must be purchased*, and with it will go the expenditure of three fifnes the amount now in the hands of the Association. Every citizen who desires to see this shaft worthy of the field a creditable one should vote for the ALLEGHENY LOCATION.

Local Jealousies

Should not influence any voter in deciding in his own mind where the Monument should be located. Vote for the location that you think such a memorial, and Allegheny will be selected.

The President

Of the Ladies' Monumental Association denies that the Cemetery site has been withdrawn. Voters should not be misled on location by locating the Monument in Allegheny.

The Point Park

Is only "talked of"; thousands of dollars would be required to make that locality suitable for the Monument.

A Premature Announcement.

The semi-official announcement that the Trustees of the Cemetery had withdrawn their offer of the site for the Soldiers' Monument is not true. The offer is still open, and the probability is that if Pittsburgh is selected the Monument will be located there, notwithstanding the opinions expressed against it. The Point Park is not, and can not be disposed of property suitable for a site would absorb three times the appropriation in the hands of the Association. There are but two courses open; either to locate "up town" or to locate the Monument in the Cemetery. The *Allegheny location* obviates both of these, and every citizen should vote for it. Soldiers' Monument Park, a natural location, or in some other part of the beautiful common grounds.

At the Burgettstown Fair.

The American buttonhole, overcasting and family sewing machine was the *favorite* among all sewing machines exhibited. Pittsburgh agency, No. 12 Fifth avenue.

Seminary Hill

Can be seen from all parts of the city. It is just *the place* to put the Monument.

The School of Design

Has resumed work, and we wish to call attention to the opportunity for instruction which this institution offers. Catalogues with this information may be had at the rooms, corner of Wood and Diamond streets.

The principal, Mr. Hugh Newell, and his assistant, Miss Mendenhall, are known to be thoroughly competent and skillful teachers. The school should be highly prospeous.

Pittsburgh

Is two deely in debt to spend money to purchase a Monumental site. Let Allegheny have it *free* in Allegheny. The Commissioners offer to contribute over ten thousand dollars exclusive of the site.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches"

having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."—ed

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Decide

In favor of Allegheny as the location for the Monument.

Better Than Foreign Port.

Speer's Port Grape Wine is better than imported port, and since the adulteration of the latter if must take its place. It is pure and really excellent and health giving.—*Troy Times.*

Our druggists have some direct from Mr. Speer.

Vote for Allegheny City Location.

The press and in fact everybody else concedes that Allegheny city affords the best location.

Bitters.

S. S. Harris, M. D., of New York, says of Mr. Speer's wine: "I find it to be an excellent tonic and gentle stimulant, preferable to all other wines." The wine bitters has his pure wine as a base, only being made bitter by the bitter principles of such herbs and roots as are in daily use by the medical faculty. Try them, and you will use no other. Sold by druggists.

Allegheny Offers the Best Location

For the Soldiers' Monument. It will be a companion piece to the Humboldt memorial.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

Pittsburghers

Will have the opportunity of enjoying Allegheny Park free of cost. Vote to put the Monument there. It will afford them additional pleasure.

The Fall and its Dangers.

Animal as well as vegetable life is powerfully affected by the great atmospheric change that takes place in the fall. But for the flowers, the foliage and the herbs of the field there is no help. Their time has come, and die they must. It is otherwise with man. For him the means of reinvigoration have been provided by skill and science. To recruit his exhausted energies and fortify himself against the disorders generated by the sudden depression of temperature and the unwholesome exhalation of autumn, let him tone his nervous system, invigorate his digestion and give edge to his appetite with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. He may then face the morbid influences of the season fearlessly. The chilling night dews and heavy morning mists will have no power to make him shiver and burn, to affect his liver, to disorder his stomach or his bowels, to rack his joints with rheumatism, or to render any latent element of disease in his system active and dangerous. To the sufferer from general debility, whether constitutional or arising from other causes, this powerful restorative is earnestly recommended. And let it be remembered that physical *weakness opens the door to all maladies*. Vigor is the best defence of the human structure against all causes of disease, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be truly pronounced the safest and surest of all invigorants. It is the most genial of all vegetable tonics, and is admirably adapted to the wants and weaknesses of the most delicate sex, as well as to the ailments of men.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 11, 1869.

There appeared to be sufficient money at the regular discount houses to-day to meet the demands of first class borrowers. In the open market there is a scarcity of salable paper, Merchant is offered is hardly second class, and must submit to heavy rates or be rejected altogether. The weekly statement of the associated banks of New York City is quite favorable to monetary ease, although it continues to reflect the deadlock in the movement of the crops. Thus although the loans have been contracted four millions, the deposits have fallen off only four millions, showing that the currency movement, as between that city and the interior, is still in its favor, contrary to the precedent of the season. The increase in specie is the most striking of all those whose operations were based on the scarcity of the actual gold. A decrease of two millions in legal tenders is not so easily accounted for, and excites considerable comment.

—Government bonds are dull, and prices are hard to maintain despite the denial of the report that the Rothschilds were about to float a loan at a reduced rate of interest. The *Evening Telegram*, of New York, gives shape to this denial as follows:

We learn on the best authority that the report which comes here from Washington regarding the Rothschilds floating a loan in this country, asserting him to be an agent of the Rothschilds sent here to offer a loan to the government, is without foundation in fact. Mr. Frigut is not and has never, we believe, been connected with the house of Rothschild. He is associated with the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and visits this country to make arrangements for settling emigrants upon the line of that road. The details of the conversation having any relation to our Government, or of the representations made by Mr. Frigut and Rothschilds, or of the Rothschilds having submitted through any source a proposition of a loan to the government of the United States, is by authority. It is further stated that the last expression of opinion from the Rothschilds upon this subject was to the effect that any attempt to negotiate a loan in the interest of American Government at a lower rate of interest would result in the return of very large amounts of bonds now held abroad. This opinion can be scarcely any doubt, as an American bonded debt per cent. would be a direct competition with Prussian and other German and British bonds, with the advantage to European capitalists in favor of these latter of being nearer home. Our bonds now obtain preference solely from the low rate of rate of interest they pay. What other inducements could be offered to European capitalists in lieu of this reduction in interest is an open question.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	177	176	..	1
Erie	33¾	32½	..	1¼
Hudson River	120	119	..	1
Harlem	132	129½	..	2¾
Reading	96½	96½	..	..
Mich. Central	121	121½	1/2	..
Mich. Southern	85	84½	..	½
Illinois Central	132	132	..	..
Cleve. and Pitts.	100	102½	2½	..
Chicago and North.	75¼	74½	..	¾
do preferred	84½	83½	..	1
Ft. Wayne	69¾	68¾	..	1
Tol. and Wabash	58½	57¾	..	¾
do preferred	..	..	..	..
Fort Wayne	..	85½	..	½
Chicago and Alton	127	126½	..	½
Ohio and Miss.	28½	28½	..	..
Western U. Tel.	30¾	30¾	..	..
Pacific Mail	60¾	60¾	2	..
Adams Express	55	54½	..	½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	20¾	21½	..	¾
American M. U. Ex.	34¾	33½	..	1¼
United States Ex.	54	56	2	..
Merch. Union	91¾	91¾	..	..
Rock Island	105¾	105¾	..	..

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 84 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Silver bought and purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, October 11, 1869. }

General trade to-day was quiet, and prices without material change since our last report. The few changes to be noted will be found below. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Market steady. We quote soda at 8¢ and pearls at 9¢.

APPLES—Prices nominal, ranging from $1 50 to $3 ₱ bbl for common to choice. The stock and receipts of choice are light.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market steady. We quote sugar cured hams at 25½@26¢ shoulders 17¢; sides 20½¢; clear sides 21½¢. Dried beef 22½¢. Lard in tierces 20¢; lard in buckets 21¢. Mess pork $33 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll sold at 35@37¢ ₱ lb, other qualities are dull and irregular in price.

CHESTNUTS—Sales at $6 00 ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Jersey cultivated at $10 12 ₱ bushel.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand for good articles of cheese. We quote Western Reserve at 18½@19¢; Factory 17½@18¢; Jersey 18½¢; Ohio Goshen at 17½¢, and New York Goshen at 19¢ ₱ lb.

CHICKENS—We quote chickens by the coop at $5@6 ₱ pair, as to size and quality.

CEMENT—We quote Phoenix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 00.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote apples at 3½@4¢; choice sun peaches at 10@12½, and for good bodies 12½@13½ ₱ lb.

EGGS—Choice fresh packed in Armand at 22½@23½ ₱ dozen, with some sales of extra reported at 24 ₱ dozen.

LARD OIL—We quote the market steady at $1 40@1 45 for extra No. 1, and $1 05 for No. 2.

POTATOES—The market continues dull, and inactive. From wagons and on the platform 50@60¢ ₱ bushel is the general price. Prime to choice Sweet Potatoes may be quoted at $4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $15@20 ₱ ton as to quality.

STRAW—Sales of oat straw at $12 00 ₱ ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—We quote at $2 25@3 00 ₱ bbl for fair to very prime.

FEATHERS—We quote choice to best geese feathers at 65@81 00 ₱ lb. Other grades are nominal in price.

WHISKY—Demand fair and Highwines are firm at 91½@92c, common rectified $1 15@1 18; proof rectified at $1 25; corn whisky $1 7½@1 80; Monongahela, two years old, $2 50; and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gal. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

FEED—Market quiet with but a moderate demand. Timothy seed may be quoted at $4 25@4 50 bushel. Red clover seed sells at $7 25@7 50 ₱ bushel. Cloverseed will not command over $8 50.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAPES—Sales at 8¢@9 ₱ lb by the package.

QUINCES—Choice quinces sell at $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl.

PEACHES—The season is nearly over, and but few in market, especially of choice quality. Prices are nominal at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel box as to quality.

TOMATOES—Choice are scarce and command $1 25 ₱ bushel readily.

SALT—Trade more active; sales to the trade at $1 90, and to speculators at $1 85 ₱ barrel.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote good to choice winter wheat flour as $6 50@7 00 ₱ barrel. Rye flour sells at $6 00@6 25 ₱ barrel.

CORN MEAL—We quote kiln dried at 95¢@$1 00 ₱ bushel. Prime to choice.

GRAIN—Market continues dull. Wheat is dull at $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel for prime to choice red winter, and $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel for white wheat. Outs on the track are rather dull at 48 cts per bushel. Rye on the track is dull at $1 05@1 08. With fair receipts, Prime yellow ear or shelled corn commands in elevator readily $1 00 ₱ bushel. Sales of prime to choice Ohio and Pennsylvania spring and fall barley at $1 25@1 30, and prime Canadian at $1 35 ₱ bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY EVENING, October 12, 1869. }

The crude oil market yesterday was firm at the opening, and prices seemed stronger, but there were but few transactions reported, owing that the currency movement, as between that city and the interior, is still in its favor, contrary to the precedent of the season. The increase in specie is the most striking of all those whose operations were based on the scarcity of the actual gold. A decrease of two millions in legal tenders is not so easily accounted for, and excites considerable comment.

—Government bonds are dull, and prices are hard to maintain despite the denial of the report that the Rothschilds were about to float a loan at a reduced rate of interest. The *Evening Telegram*, of New York, gives shape to this denial as follows:

We learn on the best authority that the report which comes here from Washington regarding the Rothschilds floating a loan in this country, asserting him to be an agent of the Rothschilds sent here to offer a loan to the government, is without foundation in fact. Mr. Frigut is not and has never, we believe, been connected with the house of Rothschild. He is associated with the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and visits this country to make arrangements for settling emigrants upon the line of that road. The details of the conversation having any relation to our Government, or of the representations made by Mr. Frigut and Rothschilds, or of the Rothschilds having submitted through any source a proposition of a loan to the government of the United States, is by authority. It is further stated that the last expression of opinion from the Rothschilds upon this subject was to the effect that any attempt to negotiate a loan in the interest of American Government at a lower rate of interest would result in the return of very large amounts of bonds now held abroad. This opinion can be scarcely any doubt, as an American bonded debt per cent. would be a direct competition with Prussian and other German and British bonds, with the advantage to European capitalists in favor of these latter of being nearer home. Our bonds now obtain preference solely from the low rate of rate of interest they pay. What other inducements could be offered to European capitalists in lieu of this reduction in interest is an open question.

Messrs, Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
1881, 6	119½	119½	..	..
1862, 5-20s	120½	120½	..	..
1864, 5-20s	119½	119½	..	..
1865, 5-20s, old	119¼	119¼	..	..
1865, 5-20s, new	118½	118½	..	..
10-40s	118	118	..	..
5-20s	118	118	..	..
Gold	133¾	133¾	..	..

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day, as follows:

	Oct. 9.	Oct. 11.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	133½	133¾	¼	..
U. S. Bonds, 1881	119½	119½	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, 1862	120½	120½	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, 1864	119½	119½	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, 65	119¼	119¼	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, 65, new	118½	118½	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	118	118	..	..
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s	118	118	..	..

—Southern securities were firm, and for some of the list active. New Tennessees have been favorably affected by reports that the new Legislature is not in favor of repudiation, as might be expected from its political character. The North Carolina tax bonds were buoyant and higher. The Louisiana levee sixes were strong, in consequence of the sudden purchase of bonds for the sinking fund as provided by the law authorizing the issue.

—The stock market was steady and dull. From day to day it illustrates the story of the long in the wool, rising in value, recognizable and then falling back, the general result being a slight advance. The quantity of this advance measures the returning confidence of the "bull" side of speculation. The slight fluctuations from hour to hour are taken advantage of for small "turns" by the brokers, but the outside public are still very cautious about buying. Each advance of any moment calls out additional sales by the bear operators who venture at all. The ease of the money market even has failed to tempt large buying. The impression is that the expense of "go short" will doubtless induce the cliques to cultivate the feeling, in order that they may get a sufficiently large "bear" element in the market—which is the "bull" element. The Shore directors have adjourned to Wednesday next without electing a Treasurer. They give notice by advertisement that the transfer books Nos. 361 to 401, both inclusive, for one hundred shares each, and Nos. 462, for one hundred and forty-four shares, standing in the name of Lockwood & Co., and dated August 30, 1869, also stock certificates Nos. 2,731, 2,732, 2,733 and 2,734 of the late Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co., will be closed on the opening of the books on Wednesday next. Gold was quiet and firm at 133¾@¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, October 11, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—¼ off buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Steady at $4 15@6 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Dull and 2@2½c lower; sales of No 1 at $1 05@1 05½; No 2 at 96½@98¼c, closing with buyers at 97c; seller 30 days; the same market unsettled at 96c seller October, 93½c seller last half for No 2.

CORN—Opened dull; No 2 sold at 39½@40c, subsequently became firmer and declined, regained the firm and quiet at 40½@42c; rejected 38½@40c; no grade inspected and nominally worth 38@40c; unsettled and fairly active at 42¾c seller October; 39½c seller last half for No 2.

OATS—Less active and irregular, ranging at 35½@37c under the No 2, closing at 36¾@36¾c.

RYE—Less active and lower; sales of No 1 at 73@73c; No 2 at 70@70½c; rejected at 62@65c. Barley quiet at 70c for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and 25@50c lower on No 2; sales in store at $18, closing at $19 seller the month.

HIGHWINES—Steady and firm; sales at $1 14, closing with buyers at $1 13, seller the month.

SUGAR—13½@14c for common to prime Cuba.

FREIGHTS—Nominal. Lard 17½@17¾c.

Receipts to-day—Flour, 4,000 bbls; corn, 30,000 bush; oats, 12,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 3,000 bush.

Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls; corn, 30,000 bush; oats, 12,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 3,000 bush.

CATTLE—Dull at $4 25@4 87½ for butchers' stock